

ALASKA PLANNING INFORMATION

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Introduction

Alaska Planning Information is an annual, single-source compilation of Alaska labor economic information. This publication contains an overview of Alaska including population, labor, income and cost data, and analysis of the data and related aspects of the Alaska economy.

This publication was compiled during early fall 1985. The most current data available at that time are included. Data tables are in most cases presented along with associated text in the appropriate chapter. In some cases where extensive historical data exist, they are appended.

Users who are familiar with this type of information should check the definitions provided in the text to verify that they are using the data in an appropriate manner. Each chapter includes detailed explanations of complex or potentially confusing points. In February, 1986, nonagricultural employment and unemployment data will be revised. The data presented here in two chapters will be outdated at that time.

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Chapter I Area Description

Alaska is a land of contrast and extremes. The land area is 570 thousand square miles or about one-fifth the combined area of the other forty-nine states. Water plays an important part in Alaska's history and economic development, as Alaska has more coastline than the rest of the U.S. Alaska's climate varies from the severe temperatures of the Arctic and the Interior Region to the surprisingly moderate climates of the Southeast and Aleutian Islands whose temperature changes are moderated by the Pacific Ocean.

Previous to the Statehood Act, 99.8% of the land in Alaska was owned by the federal government. Only a little over half a million acres had passed into private ownership. The Statehood Act, signed into law in January 1959, marked the beginning of a drastic shift in land ownership patterns. The act authorized the state to select 103.35 million acres of the 375 million acres of land and inland waters in Alaska. Passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in December, 1971 added to the shift in land ownership in Alaska. In settlement of the claims of the Alaska Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians Congress provided for the creation of Alaska Native village and regional corporations and gave Alaska Natives the right to select 44 million acres from a land 'pool' of some 116 million acres. Combined with the state owned land nearly 40% of Alaska's land is available for development.

Before enactment of ANCSA the state of Alaska had received tentative approval for only about 9 million acres and had patented only about 5 million acres. Certain provisions of ANCSA addressed Native versus state priorities in land selection and conveyance. Other provisions removed vast tracts of land for placement in national conservation units. As the broad statutory provisions of ANCSA were translated into policy and procedure, it was natural that conflicts and delays would result. Final disposition of these lands remained in question until the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was passed in 1980. While the land selection process is not complete, the lands already transferred from federal con-

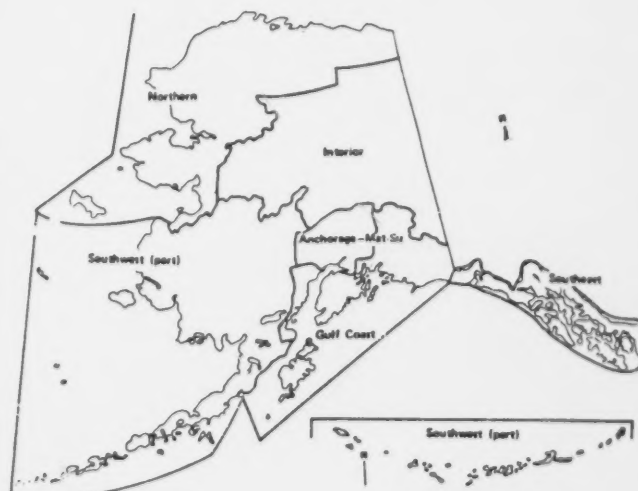
trol have affected and will continue to affect Alaska's future development.

Regions

Six regions were established in Alaska to aggregate and report employment data at the substate level. The vast area of the state plus low population densities sometimes preclude reporting data for smaller geographic areas. Providing employment and wage figures for sparsely populated rural areas is not practical due to confidentiality restrictions and limited data sources.

Regions are formed from combinations of census areas (see section on Census Areas). Alaska's regions are not true labor market areas because the regions are not economically integrated geographic units in which workers can readily change jobs without changing place of residence. Though sparsely populated, communities in each region do have certain characteristics in common. Each of the

Map I-1
Regional Alaska Areas



regions is described below. A more detailed description of the regions economy is in Chapter IV while historical employment and labor force data for each region are in the appendix.

Southeast

The Southeast region encompasses the Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Wrangell-Petersburg, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan and Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon census areas. The Southeast is bound on the east and south by the Canadian province of British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The St. Elias mountain range in the northwest separates Southeast from the rest of Alaska. The 1984 census based population estimates show approximately 60,877 persons residing in Southeast, with Juneau, Ketchikan, and the Sitka census areas accounting for about 72% of the total. The City and Borough of Juneau is the largest Southeast city and the capital of Alaska, with a 1984 population of 23,729.

Gulf Coast

Extending in a northwesterly direction from the Southeast region lies the Gulf Coast region. The Gulf Coast region lies along the rim of the Gulf of Alaska and includes the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island to the west. Portions of the Gulf Coast area extend northward between the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the Canadian border (Yukon Territory) as far as the city of Paxson. The Gulf Coast region is comprised of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Kodiak Island Borough, and Valdez-Cordova census areas. Total estimated population of the Gulf Coast in 1984 was 59,369. The cities of Kenai and Kodiak are the largest communities in the Gulf Coast Region with 6,072 and 6,069 residents respectively.

Anchorage-MatSu

North of the Gulf Coast, and consisting of the Municipality of Anchorage and Matanuska-Susitna (MatSu) Borough census areas, is the Anchorage-MatSu region. The Municipality of Anchorage is the largest city with a population of 243,829 and is the business center of Alaska. The MatSu Borough is the principal site of agricultural activity in the state. The combined population of Anchorage-MatSu was 273,665 or about 52% of the 1984 state total. This region is bound on the east by the Chugach Mountains, to the south by the Cook Inlet and Kenai Peninsula, and in the north and west by the Alaska Range.

Southwest

West of Anchorage-MatSu and continuing to the Bristol and Kuskokwim Bays is the Southwest region. The Southwest region also encompasses the Alaska Peninsula and the entire Aleutian Island chain. This region contains the Aleutian Islands, Bethel, Bristol Bay Borough, Dillingham and Wade Hampton census areas. The Southwest region is the site of the famous Bristol Bay salmon fishery. Population of the Southwest region was roughly 31,191 in 1984. Bethel, the largest city in the Southwest, had a population of 3,681 in 1984.

Interior

The Interior region lies to the north of Anchorage-MatSu. It is comprised of the Fairbanks North Star Borough and Southeast Fairbanks census areas, and the Yukon-Koyukuk census area. The Interior region is bound by the Brooks Range to the north, the Canadian border on the east, the Alaska Range in the south, and on the west by the Koyukuk River drainage. Fairbanks is the largest city and commercial center of the Interior and also the home of the University of Alaska. Some 79,961 persons resided in the Interior in 1984 with 64,186 located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough.

Northern

This area is the northernmost region of Alaska (and the U.S.) and is bound on the north and northwest by the Arctic Ocean, the Canadian border on the east, the Interior region in the south, and Norton Sound to the southwest. Alaska's major oil and gas reserves are found in the Northern region where the Trans Alaska oil pipeline begins (Prudhoe Bay). The North Slope Borough (the farthest north and largest borough area-wise in Alaska) and the Kobuk and Nome census areas comprise the Northern region. Some 18,939 persons lived in the Northern region in 1984 according to census based estimates. Barrow (2,943) and Nome (3,184) are the two largest cities.

Census Areas

Alaska is divided into 23 geographic areas for the purpose of collecting and disseminating census information. These areas also provide the geographic base for the gathering and reporting of most labor market information. Boundaries for census areas have been modified or altered several times in the last three decades. Internal boundaries of Alaska

have not been permanently set since the state is relatively new and formation of substate geopolitical boundaries is an ongoing process. Unlike all other states, Alaska has not been completely subdivided into counties with permanent boundaries. Substate Alaska governmental units known as organized boroughs are the closest equivalent to counties in other states. Organized boroughs, however, do not cover the majority of the land area of the state. The remaining areas of the state are collectively known as the 'unorganized borough'. No governmental bodies exist in this area outside of local cities and rural school districts. Regional affairs are under guidance of the state legislature.

The U.S. Census Bureau, in consultation with the State of Alaska, has established census divisions or areas for its decennial census. The Census Bureau is mainly interested in uniform data collection and a nationwide reporting system with a standardized ge-

ographic coding scheme. Needs of the Census Bureau have not always been compatible with the needs of the state. Consequently, Alaska has modified the system to meet its own needs.

The geographic area classification system developed in 1980 evolved over the last 20 years from a scheme based on election districts as first published in 1959. Geographic areas of 1959 were the 24 election districts established by the Alaska State Constitution in 1956. Election districts were replaced in 1970 by 29 divisions and classified according to FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards) census codes. These codes were modified in 1975. Advent of the 1980 census brought about a further restructuring of the census divisions. A census committee was appointed by former Governor Hammond in 1977 to cooperate with the U.S. Census Bureau in formulating geographic areas for Alaska compatible with the state's needs as well as those of the federal government. The final geographic areas, as established, emerged from the work of this committee in conjunction with the Census Bureau.

The 29 census divisions were reestablished as 23 census areas with the addition of 24 census subareas. Organized boroughs make up 11 of the 23 census areas. In the unorganized part of the state an attempt was made to have census area or subarea boundaries approximate the boundaries of the Alaska Native Corporation, Rural Education Attendance areas, or other socioeconomic units of Alaska and/or previous census divisions. A unique 6 digit code was developed by the Alaska Department of Labor for the 1980 census areas useful at the 2, 3, 4 or 6 digit level depending on the degree of refinement required by the user.

Table I-1
1980 Census Areas

2-Digit Code	1980 Census Areas
Northern Region	
01	North Slope Borough
02	Kobuk
03	Nome
Interior Region	
04	Yukon-Koyukuk
05	Fairbanks Borough
06	Southeast Fairbanks
Southwest Region	
07	Wade Hampton
08	Bethel
09	Dillingham
10	Bristol Bay Borough
11	Aleutian Islands
Anchorage Region	
12	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
13	Anchorage Borough
Gulf Coast Region	
14	Kenai Peninsula Borough
15	Kodiak Island Borough
16	Valdez-Cordova
Southeast Region	
17	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon
18	Haines Borough
19	Juneau Borough
20	Sitka Borough
21	Wrangell-Petersburg
22	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan
23	Ketchikan Borough

Map I-2
Census Areas



A 2 digit code (01-23) was assigned to each census area beginning at the northern most part of the state (North Slope Borough=01) and continuing in numerical order from north to south and east to west ending in the southeastern part of the state (Ketchikan Gateway Borough=23). A second set of 2 digit codes (31-95) was assigned to identify census subareas (or where no census subareas exist, the census area

again). Each census area or census subarea was further divided into a maximum of nine smaller geographic units and coded 1 through 9 (fifth digit). Finally, each place (city, town, or village) in Alaska recognized as an enumeration district with a population of at least twenty-five (1970 census) was assigned a sixth digit, 1 through 9.

Table I-2
Total Land Area and Population by Census Area
State of Alaska

	1984 Land Area		July 1, 1984 Population		
	Square Miles	Square Kilometers	Number	Per Square Mile	Per Square Kilometer
The State.....	570,833	1,478,458	523,048	0.9	0.4
Aleutian Islands.....	10,890	28,205	8,255	0.8	0.3
Anchorage.....	1,732	4,486	243,829	140.8	54.4
Bethel.....	36,104	93,509	11,446	0.3	0.1
Bristol Bay.....	531	1,375	1,134	2.1	0.8
Dillingham.....	46,042	119,249	5,171	0.1	-
Fairbanks North Star.....	7,404	19,176	64,186	8.7	3.3
Haines.....	2,374	6,149	1,839	0.8	0.3
Juneau.....	2,626	6,801	23,729	9.0	3.5
Kenai Peninsula.....	16,056	41,585	38,285	2.4	0.9
Ketchikan Gateway.....	1,242	3,217	12,705	10.2	3.9
Kobuk.....	31,593	81,826	5,684	0.2	0.1
Kodiak Island.....	4,796	12,422	12,381	2.6	1.0
Matanuska-Susitna.....	24,502	63,460	29,836	1.2	0.5
Nome.....	23,871	61,826	7,888	0.3	0.1
North Slope.....	90,955	235,574	5,367	-	-
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan.....	7,660	19,839	4,652	0.6	0.2
Sitka.....	2,938	7,609	7,611	2.6	1.0
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon.....	13,239	34,289	3,716	0.3	0.1
Southeast Fairbanks.....	24,169	62,598	6,275	0.3	0.1
Valdez-Cordova.....	39,229	101,603	8,730	0.2	0.1
Wade Hampton.....	17,816	46,143	5,185	0.3	0.1
Wrangell-Petersburg.....	5,965	15,449	6,625	1.1	0.4
Yukon-Koyukuk.....	159,099	412,066	8,519	-	-

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, *Alaska Population Overview 1985*.

Chapter II

Population Trends and Characteristics

The population of Alaska on July 1, 1984 was 523,048, as estimated by the Alaska Department of Labor, representing 0.2% of the population of the United States. Forty-six percent of that population lives in Anchorage. On average, Alaska has 0.91 persons per square mile. If Anchorage is excluded there are 0.46 persons per square mile. Alaska has experienced rapid growth in population from 1980 to 1984, more growth than in all of the 1970's. The Alaska population for July 1, 1983, which appeared in last year's *Annual Planning Information*, has been revised based on more current information and is estimated to be 495,000.

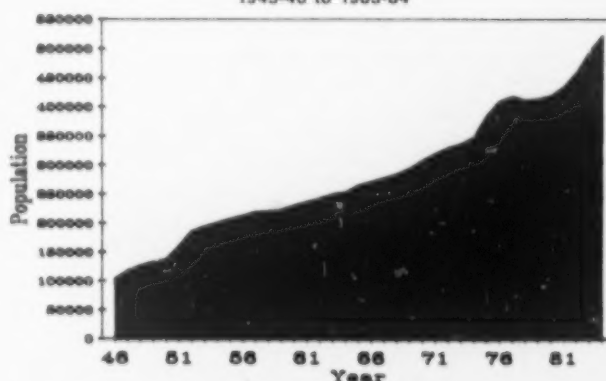
Population Trends 1945-1984

Since World War II, Alaska's overall population growth has been impressive, but the pace of growth has fluctuated. (Table II-1 and Graph II-1). The period from the end of World War II until 1952 was one of rapid expansion. The average annual growth rate for this period was 9.6% per year. From 1952 to 1965, Alaska underwent a much slower, but smoother growth rate of 2.7% per year. With the implementation of statehood, and the effort to build the infrastructure and provide services to support the economy of this new state the population gradually increased during the 1965 to 1973 period, producing a growth rate of 3.0% per year.

The construction of the Trans Alaska Pipeline marked a new period of rapid growth in Alaska's population. From 1973-76 the average annual growth rate was 6.6% per year. The end of the pipeline construction 'boom' was followed by a decline in population during the 1976-80 period. During 1977-78, Alaska's population declined by about 6,400 people. However, the growth rate was a positive 0.6% per year over this four year period.

Beginning in 1981, another boom began, the result of construction and infrastructure development fueled by state and private spending. As a result, Alaska's

Graph II-1
Alaska Population Trends
1945-46 to 1983-84



population grew approximately 30% in four and a quarter years, making it the fastest growing state in the nation since 1980. Most of this growth occurred from 1980 to 1983 when the average annual growth rate was 5.9% per year. The peak occurred in 1982-83 and began to slow during 1983-84 with a growth rate of 5.5%. This contrasts to the growth rate for the U.S. as a whole from 1980-84 of 1.0% per year.

Components of Change

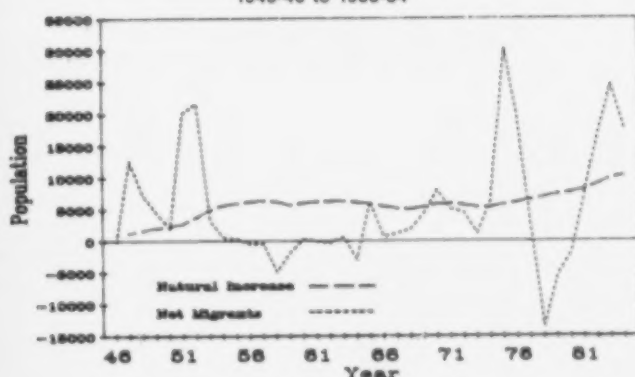
The components of population change are natural increase (births less deaths) and migration. In general, natural increase is the stable component of population change. Death rates change very slowly, and while fertility fluctuates depending on a variety of factors, trends in births do not change pace or direction quickly. Migration is the unstable component in Alaska's population change, often changing dramatically from one year to the next.

Between July 1, 1983, and July 1, 1984, 12,208 persons were born in Alaska and 1,903 persons died for a net natural increase of 10,305 persons (see Table

II-1 and Graph II-2). Each year births in Alaska add an average 2.5% to the population while an average 0.4% of the population dies each year. The net growth resulting from natural increase is 2.1% per year.

Migration was a larger component of change than natural increase in about one-third of the years since 1945. The highest post-World War II proportional growth due to migration occurred during the build up for the Korean War in 1950-51 (14.7%), 1951-52 (13.6%); and immediately following World War II in 1945-46 (12.3%). In part, these high percentages were a result of a small population base. The net migration for 1982-83 was numerically larger than in 1950-51, but was equivalent to only 5.3% of the 1982 population. The largest numerical increase due to migration (30,235 or 8.7%) occurred during pipeline construction in 1974-75. The largest numerical loss (-13,356 or 3.2%) occurred at the end of pipeline construction in 1977-78. Between July 1, 1983 and July 1, 1984, Alaska gained 17,453 persons through migration, 1.7 times the gain through natural increase.

Graph II-2
Alaska Components of Growth
1945-46 to 1983-84



Population Characteristics-Age, Sex, and Race

Trends in population growth for various age groups as shown in Table II-2 differ substantially from the population as a whole due to differences in fertility, mortality, and migration trends by age. For example, nationwide fertility rates are declining, which has a substantial impact on the size of younger segments of the population for the remainder of this century. However, Alaska's fertility has always been above the national average.

There were 55,236 children under the age of five in Alaska in 1984 and between 1980 and 1984 there was a 41% increase in the number of children in this age bracket. This age group has been growing more rapidly than the population as a whole. The population ages 5-13, children of elementary and junior high school age, grew rapidly until 1975, declined during the late 1970s but have increased again to about 87,000 in 1984.

The population of high school age has been more stable over the years. Alaska's population has traditionally been too young to have substantial numbers of high school aged children. Additionally, substantial numbers of high school age students have attended boarding schools outside Alaska. However, in 1984 there were almost 34,000 persons 14-17 in Alaska.

While the number of young adults 18-24 is declining dramatically nationwide, this age group has continued to increase in Alaska in the early 1980s, with a population of 64,000 by 1984.

The population 25-34 is composed of young adults in the prime ages for family and household formation. By our estimate, there are as many as 131,000 such young adults in Alaska in 1984. This age group has shown an increase of almost 44% since 1980. No other age group has increased more in numbers than this one. It is the families in this age group that contribute to the rapid growth of children under five.

The population of ages 35-44 represents the leading edge of the post World War II 'baby boom.' Rapid growth in this age group since 1980 has resulted from increased migration of established families. In 1984, there was 79,424 persons in this age group in Alaska, an increase of over 47% since 1980.

The population that are 45-54 and 55-64 have traditionally been an age at which many Alaskans moved south. In 1984, we estimate there were 40,797 persons 45-54 and 26,341 persons 55-64 in the state. In general, middle aged Alaskans are becoming more willing to stay for a longer time. Our 1984 estimate of the number of persons 65 years old or over is almost 15,000. Considering the size of the population currently 55-64, the number of senior Alaskans is likely to increase rapidly in coming years. The estimate suggests a 27% increase in older Alaskans since 1980. These estimates are similar to those produced by the U.S. Census Bureau which suggests that Alaska has one of the most rapidly increasing populations over 65 of any state in the United States.

In 1984, 243,700 persons, or 46.6%, of Alaska's population were female compared to 51.3% female for the

United States as a whole. Alaskan women comprised only 44% of the population in 1970. Traditionally, a high ratio of males to females has been associated with the American frontier. The majority of communities in Alaska, however, do not differ in their percentage of women from the typical community in the rest of the United States. Certain Alaskan communities such as logging, fishing or mining camps, and some military installations tend to be predominantly male because employment may be transient or concentrated in occupations that have traditionally employed mostly males. The young age of the population also helps to increase the proportion that is male. As a population ages, the greater life expectancy of women tends to increase the proportion of women.

The 1980 census showed that 92,123 persons, or 22.9% of the population of Alaska, considered themselves to be a race other than white. Of this nonwhite group, 64,103 (or 16.0%) were Native American. Of the Native American population 34,144 (8.5%) were Eskimo, 21,869 (5.4%) were American Indian, and 8,090 (2.0%) were Aleut. Nationwide, Native Americans make up a much smaller percentage of the population, 0.6%, than they do in Alaska.

Alaska's Black population in 1980 was 13,144 (or 3.3%), compared to 11.7% nationwide. The Asian and Pacific Islander population was 8,054 (or 2.0%), compared to 1.6% nationwide. The remaining 6,323 (or 1.6%) were composed of a variety of other racial groups or combination of racial groups. Persons of Spanish origin may claim to be of any race. In 1980, 9,507 persons or 2.4% of the population claimed to be of Spanish origin. Of these: 5,093 listed themselves as white; 222 listed themselves as black; and 4,192 listed themselves as 'other races.' It is probable that many of the persons listed as 'other races' above wrote in some Spanish origin ethnic or country name in 1980.

Of the 523,000 persons living in Alaska in 1984, 125,288 (or 24.0%) were estimated to be of a race other than white. Native Americans (Eskimo, American Indian, or Aleut) made up 75,000 (or 14.3%) of the population. The black population was estimated to be 21,500 (or 4.1%). The remaining 28,000 (or 5.4%) were Asian or 'other race' in origins. No estimate of the number of persons of Spanish origin in Alaska has been made since the 1980 Census. Informal reports suggest that persons of Spanish origin are increasing in Alaska at a pace equal to or greater than the general increase in the population.

Racially, Alaska's population differs widely in its distribution. The boroughs with the highest proportion

of white population in 1980 were: Matanuska-Susitna (94.5%), Kenai (91.4%), Fairbanks North Star Borough (85.4%), Anchorage (85.2%), Haines Borough (85.1%), Juneau Borough (84.3%), Ketchikan Gateway Borough (83.8%), Valdez-Cordova (82.8%), Southeast Fairbanks (78.8%), and Wrangell-Petersburg (78.0%). On the other hand, the census areas with the highest percentage of Alaska Native population were: Wade Hampton (93.2%), Kobuk (85.1%), Bethel (84.1%), Nome (79.1%), North Slope (76.8%), and Dillingham (76.3%).

Census Area Population Size And Growth

Alaska grew by 121,197 persons between April 1, 1980 and July 1, 1984, an increase of 30% in 4.25 years. The distribution and trend in Alaska boroughs and census areas for the periods from 1970-80, 1980-83, and 1983-84 can be seen in Table II-3. Table II-4 shows the birth, death, and migration components of Alaska's 1984 population. In 1984, 46.6% of Alaska's population lived in the Municipality of Anchorage. The five most populous census areas are: Anchorage (243,829), Fairbanks North Star Borough (64,186), Kenai Peninsula Borough (38,285), Matanuska-Susitna Borough (29,836), and Juneau Borough (23,729). These five boroughs contained 76.4% of Alaska's population in 1984. In 1980, these census areas made up only 72.4% of Alaska's population. The remainder of the state contained 123,183 persons in 1984.

Growth in the 1980's has been predominately in the urban and suburban areas of Alaska. The five largest boroughs accounted for 90% of the growth since the 1980 census: Anchorage (+69,398 or 39.8% increase), Kenai Peninsula Borough (+13,003 or 51.4% increase), Matanuska-Susitna (+12,020 or 67.5% increase), Fairbanks North Star Borough (+10,203 or 18.9% increase), and the Juneau Borough (+4,201 or 21.5% increase). Growth has been somewhat slower, but still rapid by national standards in the balance of Alaska. The balance of Alaska grew 12,372 or an 11.2% increase since 1980.

The military population in Alaska has always been significant to the state's population and population growth. In 1984, there were approximately 22,600 military personnel in Alaska, slightly higher than in 1980. The proportion of military declined from 5.5% of the state's population in 1980 to 4.3% in 1984. Military dependents in 1984, made up another 26,800 persons, making the proportion of military and dependents in Alaska approximately 9.5% of the State's population. The census areas of Alaska with the lar-

gest number and proportion of military personnel and dependents are: Anchorage (25,826 or 10.6%), Fairbanks North Star Borough (14,059 or 21.9%), Aleutian Islands (3,791 or 45.9%), Kodiak (2,420 or 19.5%), and Southeast Fairbanks (1,858 or 29.6%). Currently the military population of Alaska is relatively stable and because of the rapid increase in the civilian population since 1980, the military population has declined as a proportion of the total population.

Population Expectations

No official estimates of the population exist for July 1, 1985, but preliminary indications are that growth

will be slowing much as it did in the 1976-77 period after the Trans-Alaska pipeline construction boom. With continued improvements in the national economy in 1985, the desire of people from other states to migrate to Alaska appears to have moderated. The decline in the price of oil as it affects state spending in general and state expenditures for construction in particular, and the continued sluggishness in the demand for Alaska resources have tended to reduce the attractions of Alaska for migrants. These forces may continue to influence migration for the next several years (see Chapter V, Industrial Employment Forecast). If the net balance of migration to Alaska during 1984-85 were to be as low as zero, the 1985 population of Alaska should still reach 533,000 due

Table II-1
Annual Components of Population Change for Alaska
1945-1984

July 1 to June 30	End of Period Population	Population Change	Components of Change			
			Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migrants
1945-46	103000		2050	1220	830	
1946-47	117000	14000	2490	1200	1290	12710
1947-48	126000	9000	2890	1180	1710	7290
1948-49	132600	6600	3300	1190	2110	4490
1949-50	137100	4500	3620	1220	2400	2100
1950-51	160000	22900	4110	1310	2800	20100
1951-52	185500	25500	5130	1310	3820	21680
1952-53	193800	8300	6270	1280	4990	3310
1953-54	200100	6300	6910	1240	5670	630
1954-55	206500	6400	7190	1200	5990	410
1955-56	212400	5900	7480	1220	6260	-360
1956-57	218900	6200	7730	1240	6490	-290
1957-58	220100	1500	7450	1200	6250	-4750
1958-59	224000	3900	6830	1170	5660	-1760
1959-60	230400	6400	7290	1250	6040	360
1960-61	236700	6300	7560	1300	6260	40
1961-62	242800	6100	7610	1290	6320	-220
1962-63	249900	7100	7670	1320	6350	750
1963-64	253200	3300	7480	1380	6100	-2800
1964-65	265200	12000	7170	1390	5780	6220
1965-66	271500	6300	6810	1320	5490	810
1966-67	277900	6400	6410	1300	5110	1290
1967-68	284900	7000	6350	1317	5033	1967
1968-69	294600	9700	6670	1330	5340	4360
1969-70	308500	13900	7230	1370	5860	8040
1970-71	319600	11100	7435	1443	5992	5108
1971-72	329800	10200	7126	1461	5665	4535
1972-73	336400	6600	6776	1466	5310	1290
1973-74	348100	11700	6831	1466	5365	6336
1974-75	384100	36000	7260	1495	5765	30235
1975-76	409600	25700	7691	1570	6122	19579
1976-77	418000	8200	8142	1611	6532	1669
1977-78	411600	-6400	8606	1650	6956	-13356
1978-79	413700	2100	8983	1649	7334	-5234
1979-80	419700	6000	9309	1645	7664	-1664
1980-81	435200	15500	9786	1698	8088	7413
1981-82	460837	25637	10714	1754	8960	16678
1982-83	495290	34453	11713	1850	9863	24591
1983-84	523048	27758	12208	1903	10305	17453

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, 1985.

to natural increase alone. Population projections for the remainder of the 1980s will appear in a new Department of Labor publication *Alaska Population Projections*, available in early 1986.

The pace of economic growth, and in turn the population of Alaska, will depend upon the relative demand for Alaskan resources in the U.S. and world economies and federal spending in Alaska. Despite fluctuations in Alaska's population growth, the overall trend during the post-war period has been towards strong positive growth, with over a fivefold increase in population since 1946. While economic optimism and investment, particularly in construction, in some

areas of Alaska have occasionally been greater than underlying demographic conditions have warranted, overall population growth has and should continue.

Note: More comprehensive population information is contained in *Alaska Population Overview* and publications from the 1980 Census of Population. Copies of *Alaska Population Overview* and information from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are currently available upon request from the Research and Analysis Section of the Alaska Department of Labor, P.O. Box 25501, Juneau Alaska 99802-5501. Information can also be acquired by calling (907) 465-4500.

Table II-2
Alaska Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race
July 1, 1984

Age	Total			White			Native			Other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	55236	28384	26853	40574	20850	19724	10159	5180	4978	4503	2353	2150
5-9	43527	22800	20728	31493	165P1	14912	7009	3649	3360	5025	2570	2456
10-14	43633	22633	21000	31430	16434	14995	7376	3714	3662	4827	2485	2342
15-19	41594	22255	19339	29533	15929	13605	8309	425J	4051	3752	2068	1684
20-24	46761	26186	20574	32976	18521	14455	7960	3980	3980	5824	3685	2139
25-29	66044	35307	30736	50513	27016	23497	6811	3474	3338	8719	4818	3902
30-34	65016	34592	30423	52029	27824	24205	6185	3246	2939	6802	3522	3280
35-39	46615	25368	21248	38370	21178	17192	4565	2294	2271	3681	1896	1785
40-44	32809	18350	14459	26850	15200	11650	3511	1785	1726	2448	1365	1083
45-49	22216	12193	10023	17876	9995	7881	3035	1575	1460	1305	622	683
50-54	18581	9996	8585	14729	8094	6635	2613	1272	1342	1239	631	608
55-59	15414	8435	6979	12223	6783	5441	2233	1167	1066	957	485	472
60-64	10927	5738	5188	8809	4724	4085	1657	834	822	460	180	281
65-69	6573	3333	3241	4924	2428	2497	1307	692	615	342	213	129
70-74	3981	1994	1987	2612	1348	1264	1079	506	574	289	141	148
75-79	2286	1032	1254	1571	672	898	650	330	319	65	29	36
80-84	1209	525	683	815	334	480	348	158	189	46	32	14
85 +	628	228	400	432	154	278	175	68	107	21	6	15
	523048	279348	243700	397760	214065	183694	74981	38183	36798	50308	27100	23207
Selected Age Groups												
5	9069	4769	4300	6581	3444	3137	1479	785	694	1009	540	469
6	8776	4612	4165	6373	3365	3009	1418	740	678	985	507	478
7-9	25682	13419	12262	18538	9772	8766	4112	2125	1987	3031	1522	1509
10-13	34662	17970	16691	24769	12930	11839	5817	2937	2879	4076	2103	1973
14	8971	4663	4308	6660	3504	3156	1559	776	783	751	382	369
15	8378	4431	3947	6259	3324	2935	1502	755	747	617	352	264
16	8081	4241	3839	5895	3133	2762	1515	762	753	671	347	324
17	8183	4374	3809	5745	3089	2656	1691	867	824	748	418	329
18	8294	4528	3766	5680	3125	2555	1796	937	859	818	466	352
19	8658	4680	3978	5955	3258	2697	1804	937	867	899	485	414
20	8831	4917	3914	6194	3455	2738	1770	914	856	868	548	320
21	9063	5043	4020	6364	3574	2790	1733	876	857	966	593	373
22	8509	4771	3738	6087	3434	2652	1511	745	767	910	591	319
23-24	20358	11456	8902	14332	8058	6274	2946	1446	1500	3080	1952	1128
16-64	357597	193989	163608	277650	151940	125710	45376	23130	22247	34571	18919	15652
65 +	14676	7111	7565	10354	4936	5418	3558	1754	1804	764	421	343

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, 1985.

Table II-3
Population Change for Boroughs and Census Areas
1970-80, 1980-83, 1983-84

Place	Provi- sional July 1 1984 Est.	Change 1983-84	Annual % Chg. 1983-84	Revised July 1 1983 Est.	Change 1980-83	Average Annual % Chg. 1980-83	April 1 1980 Census Pop.	Change 1970-80	Avg. Annual % Chg. 1970-80	April 1 1970 Census Pop. 1980 C.A.'s
The State of Alaska	523048	27759	5.45	495289	93438	6.41	401851	99268	2.82	302583
Aleutian Islands C.A.	8255	207	2.54	8048	280	1.09	7768	-66	-0.08	7834
Anchorage Borough	243829	16583	7.04	227246	52815	8.09	174431	48046	3.19	126385
Bethel C.A.	11446	206	1.82	11240	241	0.67	10999	2082	2.09	8917
Bristol Bay Borough	1134	-33	-2.87	1167	73	1.99	1094	-53	-0.47	1147
Dillingham C.A.	5171	99	1.93	5072	456	2.90	4616	724	1.70	3892
Fairbanks North Star Borough	64186	1036	1.63	63150	9167	4.82	53983	8119	1.63	45864
Haines Borough	1839	20	1.09	1819	139	2.44	1680	279	1.81	1401
Juneau Borough	23729	720	3.08	23009	3481	5.04	19528	5972	3.61	13556
Kenai Peninsula Borough	38285	3148	8.58	35137	9855	10.04	25282	8696	4.15	16586
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	12705	121	0.96	12584	1268	3.26	11316	1275	1.19	10041
Kobuk C.A.	5684	200	3.58	5484	653	3.90	4831	783	1.76	4048
Kodiak Island Borough	12381	155	1.26	12226	2287	6.35	9939	530	0.55	9409
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	29836	5102	18.70	24734	6918	10.01	17816	11307	9.30	6509
Nome C.A.	7888	307	3.97	7581	1044	4.55	6537	788	1.28	5749
North Slope Borough	5367	49	0.92	5318	1119	7.24	4199	748	1.96	3451
Prince of Wales- Outer Ketchikan C.A.	4652	14	0.30	4638	816	5.94	3822	40	0.11	3782
Sitka Borough	7611	-54	-0.71	7665	-138	-0.55	7803	1730	2.49	6073
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	3716	-75	-2.00	3791	313	2.65	3478	686	2.19	2792
Southeast Fairbanks C.A.	6275	38	0.61	6237	561	2.90	5676	1368	2.74	4308
Valdez-Cordova C.A.	8730	-44	-0.50	8774	426	1.53	8348	3371	5.06	4977
Wade Hampton C.A.	5185	-18	-0.35	5203	538	3.36	4665	748	1.74	3917
Wrangell-Petersburg C.A.	6625	-35	-0.53	6660	493	2.37	6167	1247	2.25	4920
Yukon-Koyukuk C.A.	8519	12	0.14	8507	634	2.38	7873	828	1.11	7045

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, 1985.

Table II-4
Components of Borough and Census Area Change
1984

Place	July 1 1983 Estimate	July 1- July 1 Births 83-84	July 1- July 1 Deaths 83-84	Residual Migrants 83-84	July 1 1984 Estimate	Percent Distrib.
The State of Alaska	495290	12446	1952	-38252	523048	100.0
Aleutian Islands C.A.	8048	186	33	361	8255	1.6
Anchorage Borough	227246	5222	703	21102	243829	46.6
Bethel C.A.	11240	414	80	540	11446	2.2
Bristol Bay Borough	1167	20	3	-16	1134	0.2
Dillingham C.A.	5072	158	23	235	5171	1.0
Fairbanks North Star Borough	63150	1680	260	2456	64186	12.3
Haines Borough	1819	52	6	67	1839	0.4
Juneau Borough	23009	587	106	1201	23729	4.5
Kenai Peninsula Borough	35137	828	132	3845	38285	7.3
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	12584	260	52	330	12705	2.4
Kobuk C.A.	5484	216	29	387	5684	1.1
Kodiak Island Borough	12226	350	47	458	12381	2.4
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	24734	784	146	5740	29836	5.7
Nome C.A.	7581	241	44	504	7888	1.5
North Slope Borough	5318	177	28	198	5367	1.0
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	4638	125	24	115	4652	0.9
Sitka Borough	7665	163	38	71	7611	1.5
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C.A.	3791	79	21	-17	3716	0.7
Southeast Fairbanks C.A.	6237	144	21	161	6275	1.2
Valdez-Cordova C.A.	8774	208	56	108	8730	1.7
Wade Hampton C.A.	5203	212	25	169	5185	1.0
Wrangell-Petersburg C.A.	6660	146	34	77	6625	1.3
Yukon-Koyukuk C.A.	8507	198	46	164	8519	1.6

Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, 1985.

Chapter III Labor Force

The civilian labor force includes all noninstitutionalized persons over sixteen years of age who are working or actively seeking work and not in the military. To be employed a person must have worked at least one hour for pay or profit or at least fifteen unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week (the survey week is the week of the month that includes the 12th). A person is also considered employed if the person has a job but is not working because he or she is on vacation, ill, taking time for personal reasons, involved in a labor dispute, or has been prevented from working due to bad weather. A person is considered unemployed if the person does not have a job but is available and actively sought work at any time during the past few weeks. A person is also considered unemployed if the person is waiting to be recalled from a layoff or waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. The remainder of the population that does not fit either of these criteria are considered to be out of the labor force. This group includes discouraged workers, who have given up seeking work because they do not believe any work is available, or individuals who are voluntarily not part of the labor force such as students, retirees, and homemakers.

Resident employment, used to compute labor force, differs conceptually from nonagricultural wage and salary employment which measures employment by place of work. Resident employment, which uses adjusted nonagricultural employment as input, includes self-employed individuals, domestic workers and agricultural workers (excluding seafood harvesters) and reflects employment by place of residence. Employment by place of work is essentially an estimate of the number of jobs filled during the survey week in a given area, while employment by place of residence is essentially an estimate of the number of employed persons who live in a given area. These two series are derived by separate methodologies and are not comparable. Table IV-1 summarizes the differences between available employment series. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total civilian labor force.

Estimating Procedures

Labor force estimating procedures are established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The procedure includes estimates for employment and unemployment. These estimates, computed by the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, are controlled by monthly Bureau of Census household-based Current Population Survey (CPS) results at the statewide level (see Current Population Survey). This adjustment ensures standardized unemployment rates that are comparable between states. It also introduces a sampling error range associated with the rate. The household sample used in Alaska is small and is calculated to minimize sampling error. However, there is a large error rate associated with Alaska's small sample. Alaska's unemployment rate of 10.0% (1984 annual average) had a 90% confidence interval from 9.0% to 11.0%.

Several sources of data are used by the Department of Labor to develop monthly employment estimates. The primary source for estimated employment is the monthly employer survey (also called the establishment survey) by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program which generates nonagricultural employment estimates by place of work. This estimate is then adjusted by 1980 Census of Population residency factors to produce nonagricultural employment by place of residence. CES data are extrapolated and augmented with 1980 Census of Population employment ratios and special surveys to estimate categories of employment excluded from CES data, such as self-employed individuals, domestic workers, and agricultural workers (excluding seafood harvesters). Estimated statewide employment is distributed to regional levels using 'Handbook' procedures (see Glossary). Employment is then disaggregated from regions to census areas using population ratios from the 1980 census.

Unemployment estimates are developed from unemployment insurance (UI) claims data and 1980 Census of Population characteristics and special BLS

study data. UI claims data provide current information about unemployed persons who have had recent employment experience. These data are supplemented by special survey-based estimates of new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force. Discouraged workers are excluded from the estimated unemployed. Disaggregation of experienced unemployment to the census area is based on current UI claims data while disaggregation of estimated new entrant and re-entrant is based on 1980 Census of Population data.

Once each year labor force data are revised to incorporate current CPS data which is based upon updated population data. During this process the most recent actual employment figures are also incorporated. This process is called benchmarking. The Alaska Department of Labor revises labor force data for the most recent five years to include corrections when necessary. Based upon the current 1984 benchmark, the labor force data series is technically inconsistent prior to 1976. However data back to 1975 can be used with little disruption to the series. Prior to 1975 there were definitional and procedural changes to labor force data that result in an inconsistent series.

Persons interested in a more detailed methodological description should contact:

Research & Analysis
Labor Market Information
P.O. Box 25501
Juneau, AK 99802-5501

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey is a nationwide survey of approximately 60,000 households conducted each month by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data collected are based on the activity or labor force status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month. The CPS household survey differs from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) establishment survey which provides industry information on nonagricultural employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly and weekly earnings. The household and establishment surveys supplement one another by providing types of data not easily gathered collectively. Data from these two separate sources differ in definition, source, coverage and method of collection. A detailed analysis of the two surveys is included each month in *Employment and Earnings*, a Bureau of Labor Statistics publication which summarizes current monthly survey results.

In Alaska approximately 1,050 households represent-

ing 12 census areas are assigned to be surveyed each month. Approximately 750 households are actually surveyed in any given month. Survey results are used to adjust monthly labor force estimates for Alaska. Each year the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a summary of CPS data by state. Table III-1 summarizes select characteristics of Alaska's labor force participants. While CPS data are the most current available labor force characteristics, detailed labor force data are available from the 1980 Census of population in Table III-2.

Due to the relatively small sample and procedural changes, CPS data on Alaskan minorities in the labor force are nearly impossible to obtain. Since 1981, Alaskan Natives have been included in the 'white' category, which renders analysis of Native labor force characteristics impossible. Up until 1984 data on Alaska's Black labor force had been available but the small sample size and the associated large error ranges inherent in the small sample made the estimates for the Black unemployment rate and its sub-categories so unreliable that conclusions drawn from it were of little use. CPS produces labor force detail for Hispanics for most states but data are unavailable for Alaska.

These data show that Alaskan men participate more heavily than women in the labor force and that men have a higher unemployment rate. Since the 1981 figures were published the gap between male and female employment participation has closed, following the national trend of more women entering the labor force.

1980 Census Labor Force Data

Labor force data in Table III-2 are available from the decennial census for both the census year (1980) and the previous year (1979). However, according to the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) in Anchorage, which was contracted to analyze census data, problems exist with the 1980 census labor force data. Rather than questioning people about their labor force status during the week prior to April 1, when the census was supposed to be taken, enumerators usually asked about recent labor force status. Since the census in Alaska was taken on two separate occasions and spread out over seven months of the year, labor force data span more than half a year with no means to adjust for the seasonality of Alaska's economy. While this may affect the reliability of the data, they are official census figures.

Alaska's Current Situation

In 1984 Alaska's civilian labor force continued to grow, increasing 4.7 percent over the annual average for the previous year. Labor force growth has slowed measurably from the peak growth of the decade thus far, which was from 1982 to 1983 when it grew 10.9 percent in one year. The slowdown in the growth of the labor force is attributable to a recovering U.S. economy that slowed in-migration to Alaska considerably. The slowdown in the growth of the labor force was accompanied by a similar slowdown in the growth of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Growth in nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1984 was 4.5 percent, which was down from a 6.5 percent growth rate in 1983. The unemployment rate did not change appreciably from 1983 to 1984, going from an annual rate of 10.3 percent in 1983 to 10.2 percent in 1984. The rebounding economy in the lower 48 eased in-migration pressures on the labor force, but this seems to have come at a time when the Alaskan economy is gearing down from its rapid expansion during the early 1980's. This meant that Alaska's unemployed may have a tougher time finding job opportunities due to the slower growth in the job market, but they will also have less competition for those jobs because of the slowdown of new entrants into the job market.

During the second half of 1983, the national unemployment rate began to drop reducing the influx of job seekers from the rest of the U.S. This reduction tended to ease some of the upward pressure on the Alaskan unemployment rate. Through most of 1985 the unemployment rate has been below the levels experienced in the first half of 1984, however during the middle of the year unemployment returned to the levels experienced during 1984, indicating that the Alaska labor force is growing at a rate very comparable to employment growth.

Labor Force Expectations through 1986

Throughout 1985 the Alaskan economy has experienced over the year growth in employment of 2.0 to 3.0 percent, a paltry growth rate when compared to 1980 through 1983, but nonetheless steady growth in employment. Unless oil prices should drop dramatically, the labor force and employment can expect to continue to increase at this rate. Growth of the magnitude that occurred from 1980 to 1983 would be nearly impossible to sustain, however

growth in the 2 to 3 percent range is a more sustainable rate of growth.

In-migration to Alaska slowed considerably in 1984 and 1985, but the positive effect that this slowdown could have had on the unemployment rate was negated by the slowdown of employment growth. How in-migration will affect Alaska's unemployment during 1986 is difficult to predict, however in-migration will not have an adverse effect on unemployment unless economic conditions in the lower 48 worsen to the point where Alaska again becomes an attractive place for unemployed job-seekers to relocate.

With the total labor force and employment growing at approximately the same pace, there seems to be little reason for the unemployment rate to exhibit any significant deviation from the rates experienced during the past several years. The slowdown of capital projects money from the state will result in increased unemployment in the construction and building trades industry, but this will be offset somewhat by the expected strong construction season on the North Slope during 1986. No other event on Alaska's economic horizon will affect the unemployment rate more than the decline of oil revenues as a result of lower oil prices. If declines in revenue to the state is more drastic than currently anticipated it could affect not only the construction industry but state and local government also. However, assuming that oil revenues will not be drastically less than currently anticipated, unemployment for 1986 and 1987 is expected to continue to be in the range experienced during the last several years (a late summer low of about 8.0 percent and a mid-winter high of about 11.0 percent.)

While a good economy in the lower 48 coupled with a slowdown in the Alaskan economy has decreased in-migration, Alaska continues to be an attractive place for relocation. Publicity about high wages and high per capita income, subsidized housing, the permanent fund dividend and the image of Alaska being an unspoiled frontier land of opportunity all contribute to Alaska's popularity amongst job seekers. Alaska should continue to have a surplus of workers in all but the most highly technical occupations, especially in the major population centers. Persons who are interested in relocation to the state are advised to consult local Employment Service offices and carefully plan any relocation effort prior to moving.

Alaska Unemployment Compared to Other States

During 1982 and 1983 high national unemployment resulted in Alaska being relatively better off in regards to unemployment than at any time since the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline. In the summer of 1982 and again in the summer of 1983 the Alaskan unemployment rate fell below the national average for the first time since 1976. In 1984 Alaska returned to its traditional position as a high unemployment state, ranking fifth highest among all of the states during 1984. Only West Virginia, Michigan, Alabama and Mississippi had higher unemployment rates. Alaska's high unemployment rank is more a function of the improvement in the unemployment in the other areas of the country rather than an ailing Alaskan economy. From 1982 to 1984 the unemployment rates in Alaska remained relatively stable while the nation dramatically increased and then decreased its unemployment rate.

As illustrated in Table III-4, states with economies based on autos, steel, mining, textiles and forest products had the highest annual average unemployment rates in 1984. States with economies based on agriculture, services, and to a lesser extent electronics had the lowest unemployment rates for 1984. Perhaps most significant for the Alaskan economy was the change in ranking from the nations 16th

highest unemployment rate to the 5th highest unemployment rate. The recovery that swept the country during 1984 did not seem to have the same effect on Alaska's unemployment rate that it did on other states. Alaska was the only state in the nation that did not have a significant improvement in its unemployment rate. While much of the nation was experiencing drops of one and one-half to two percentage point drops in unemployment, Alaska only dropped one-tenth of a percentage point.

Local Area Labor Force

Local area labor force data are available for six sub-state regions (see Appendix Tables A1 through A6) and twenty-three census areas (Table III-6) as well as for the entire state. While those data are generated under an approved federal methodology and are 'official,' users will want to note their limitations. Labor force data prior to January 1980 is published according to the twenty-nine census divisions designated by the 1970 census of population. Labor force estimates are 'synthetic' in the sense that they are not entirely derived from a sample. For this reason it is not possible to provide an error range or confidence limit for the sub-state estimates. The Current Population Survey (CPS) which constitutes about half of the input for the statewide labor force estimate is a survey. Its error range is approximately ± 1.0 percent.

Table III-1
Current Population Survey
Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates
1984 Annual Averages

State and Population Group	Civilian Noninstitutional Population (In Thousands)	Civilian Labor Force as a Percent of Population	Employment as a Percent of Population	Unemployment Rate 1/
Alaska Persons 16 years and older				
Total	333.0	73.4	66.1	10.0
Men	167.0	82.3	73.2	11.1
Women	166.0	64.5	58.9	8.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	19.0	51.2	40.9	20.1
White	274.0	76.3	69.3	9.2
Men	139.0	85.6	76.9	10.2
Women	135.0	66.7	61.4	7.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	20.0	56.1	45.2	19.4
Single (never married)	86.0	72.9	62.5	14.3
Married, spouse present	198.0	74.1	68.5	7.7
Other marital status	49.0	71.5	62.8	12.2

1/ U.S. Department of Labor unemployment rate differs from the rate produced by the Alaska Department of Labor due to different rounding procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table III-2
Alaska and United States Labor Force Characteristics
1980 Census of Population 1/

Labor Force Status 1980	Alaska	United States
Persons 16 Years and Over	286,389	171,182,857
Labor Force	205,922	106,065,807
Percent of Persons 16 Years and Over	71.9	62.0
Civilian Labor Force	183,885	104,531,017
Employed	166,421	97,631,061
Unemployed	17,464	6,899,986
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	9.5	6.6
Not in Labor Force	80,467	65,117,050
Female, 16 Years and Over	132,968	89,435,850
Labor Force	80,255	44,740,543
Percent of Female, 16 Years and Over	60.4	50.0
Civilian Labor Force	77,833	44,600,005
Employed	71,733	41,672,184
Unemployed	6,100	2,927,821
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	7.8	6.6
Not in Labor Force	52,713	44,695,307
Female, 16 Years and Over	132,968	89,435,850
With Own Children Under 6 Years	31,000	13,554,175
In Labor Force	15,080	6,211,979
With Own Children 6 to 17 Years Only	28,863	16,960,095
In Labor Force	18,648	10,713,045
Workers by Class		
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	166,421	97,631,061
Private Wage and Salary Workers	97,595	73,781,491
Federal Government Workers	19,201	3,784,035
State Government Workers	19,777	4,552,762
Local Government Workers	16,959	8,389,001
Self-Employed Workers	12,362	6,617,700
Unpaid Family Workers	527	506,072
Workers by Occupation		
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	166,421	97,631,061
Managerial and Professional Specialty	48,473	22,320,685
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	22,541	10,196,035
Professional Specialty	25,932	12,124,650
Technical Sales & Administrative Support	54,441	29,464,636
Technicians and Related Support	6,765	3,013,725
Sales Occupations	14,173	9,727,163
Admin. Support Including Clerical	30,503	16,723,748
Service Occupations	22,298	12,680,131
Private Household Occupations	595	563,644
Protective Service Occupations	2,821	1,473,088
Svc. Occ. Except Protective & Household	18,882	10,643,399
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	3,833	2,758,089
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	20,894	12,515,360
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	19,482	17,892,160
Mach. Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	5,225	9,120,394
Transportation and Material Moving	6,555	4,359,494
Handlers, Equip. Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	7,702	4,412,272
Workers by Industry		
Employed Persons 16 Years and Over	166,421	97,631,061
Agri. Forestry, Fisheries & Mining	9,695	3,927,232
Construction	13,578	5,765,627
Manufacturing	10,937	21,798,171
Nondurable Goods	6,016	8,338,885
Durable Goods	4,921	13,459,286
Transportation	11,330	4,230,987
Communications & Other Public Utilities	5,800	2,826,010
Wholesale Trade	4,204	4,250,145
Retail Trade	24,376	15,795,183
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8,913	5,821,955
Business and Repair Services	5,947	4,073,316

Table III-2
Alaska and United States Labor Force Characteristics
1980 Census of Population 1/
(Continued)

Labor Force Status 1980	Alaska	United States
Workers by Industry (Cont'd)		
Personal, Entertainment & Recreation Svcs.	7,338	4,092,479
Professional and Related Services	38,252	19,782,125
Health Services	9,433	7,194,558
Educational Services	18,478	8,445,564
Other Professional & Related Services	10,341	4,142,003
Public Administration	26,051	5,267,831
Labor Force Status in 1979		
Male 16 Years & Over in Labor Force in 1979	139,178	65,709,008
Worked in 1979	137,022	64,799,839
50 to 52 Weeks	77,176	43,023,835
40 to 49 Weeks	17,040	8,155,249
1 to 39 Weeks	42,806	13,620,755
Usually Worked 35 or More Hours Per Week	125,248	56,399,832
50 to 52 Weeks	74,191	40,451,510
With Employment in 1979	32,910	11,800,675
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	19.0	14.5
Female 16 Years & Over in Labor Force in 1979	94,426	50,831,583
Worked in 1979	91,823	49,632,967
50 to 52 Weeks	40,665	25,195,152
40 to 49 Weeks	12,642	7,242,776
1 to 39 Weeks	38,516	17,195,039
Usually Worked 35 or More Hours Per Week	68,560	34,097,999
50 to 52 Weeks	34,805	20,343,818
With Employment in 1979	21,696	10,006,798
Mean Weeks of Unemployment	15.5	13.5
Persons 16 Years & Over With Unemployment in 1979	54,606	21,807,473
Unemployment 15 or More Weeks	24,924	7,589,793
Workers in Family in 1979		
Families	96,199	58,975,810
No Workers	4,120	7,549,060
1 Worker	30,124	19,484,635
2 or More Workers	61,955	31,942,115
1/ Data are sample based estimates. Methodological descriptions, definitions, and more detail are contained in 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics (PHC80-S1-1), published by U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census.		

tage point for the annual average statewide unemployment rate. For any particular month, it is higher. When monthly data for small census divisions are considered, the error range is very large, although an exact figure cannot be stated. In general annual averages are more accurate than monthly estimates, and accuracy is greater for census divisions with larger labor forces. Statewide data are more reliable than regional data and regional data are generally more reliable than census division data.

Another important aspect of local area labor force estimates worth noting is the difference in the nature of labor force participation in the rural and urban

areas of the state. For various reasons, rural residents are less likely to be in the labor force than urban residents. Many rural areas of the state simply have no jobs to look for during some seasons of the year and in other seasons residents drop out of the labor force to pursue subsistence activities. Comparing statistics for urban and rural census divisions may therefore give a distorted view of actual economic conditions such as work availability. The Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section's study *Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Labor Market Analysis* (July, 1981) is available to those interested in detailed information on this issue.

Table III-3
Labor Force by State
(In Thousands)
1984

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
United States	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6
Northeast	23,958	22,321	1,638	6.8
New England	6,555	6,237	319	4.9
Connecticut	1,672	1,595	77	4.6
Maine	552	518	34	6.1
Massachusetts	3,051	2,906	145	4.8
New Hampshire	520	498	22	4.3
Rhode Island	490	464	26	5.3
Vermont	269	255	14	5.2
Middle Atlantic	17,403	16,084	1,319	7.6
New Jersey	3,829	3,593	236	6.2
New York	8,089	7,505	584	7.2
Pennsylvania	5,487	4,988	499	9.1
North Central	28,777	26,354	2,423	8.4
East North Central	20,083	18,201	1,882	9.4
Illinois	5,604	5,093	511	9.1
Indiana	2,627	2,401	226	8.6
Michigan	4,359	3,971	488	11.2
Ohio	5,099	4,618	481	9.4
Wisconsin	2,394	2,198	176	7.3
West North Central	8,694	8,152	542	6.2
Iowa	1,417	1,317	100	7.0
Kansas	1,197	1,134	63	5.2
Minnesota	2,229	2,088	141	6.3
Missouri	2,379	2,207	172	7.2
Nebraska	798	763	35	4.4
North Dakota	327	310	17	5.1
South Dakota	346	331	15	4.3
South	38,046	35,293	2,754	7.2
South Atlantic	18,853	17,627	1,226	6.5
Delaware	308	289	19	6.2
District of Columbia	320	291	29	9.0
Florida	5,099	4,777	322	6.3
Georgia	2,760	2,594	166	6.0
Maryland	2,244	2,123	121	5.4
North Carolina	3,033	2,828	205	6.7
South Carolina	1,480	1,375	105	7.1
Virginia	2,841	2,698	143	5.0
West Virginia	769	653	116	15.0
East South Central	6,807	6,141	666	9.8
Alabama	1,794	1,594	200	11.1
Kentucky	1,717	1,557	160	9.3
Mississippi	1,074	958	116	10.8
Tennessee	2,223	2,033	190	8.6
West South Central	12,387	11,525	862	7.0
Arkansas	1,045	952	93	8.9
Louisiana	1,940	1,746	194	10.0
Oklahoma	1,548	1,439	109	7.0
Texas	7,853	7,387	466	5.9

Table III-3
Labor Force by State
(In Thousands)
1984
(Continued)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
West	22,721	21,000	1,721	7.6
Mountain	6,111	5,732	379	6.2
Arizona	1,433	1,362	71	5.0
Colorado	1,707	1,611	96	5.6
Idaho	464	431	33	7.2
Montana	405	375	30	7.4
Nevada	496	457	39	7.8
New Mexico	628	581	47	7.5
Utah	721	674	47	6.5
Wyoming	254	238	16	6.3
Pacific	16,610	15,268	1,342	8.1
Alaska	245	220	25	10.2
California	12,503	11,362	972	7.8
Hawaii	473	446	27	5.6
Oregon	1,336	1,211	125	9.4
Washington	2,054	1,860	194	9.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table III-4
State Ranked by Unemployment 1/

Rank	State	1984 Rate	1983 Rate	1983 Rank
1.	West Virginia	15.0%	18.0%	1
2.	Michigan	11.2%	14.2%	2
3.	Alabama	11.1%	13.7%	3
4.	Mississippi	10.8%	12.6%	4
5.	Alaska 2/	10.2%	10.3%	16
6.	Louisiana	10.0%	11.8%	6
7.	Washington	9.5%	11.2%	12
8.	Ohio	9.4%	12.2%	5
8.	Oregon	9.4%	10.8%	14
10.	Kentucky	9.3%	11.7%	8
11.	Illinois	9.1%	11.4%	11
11.	Pennsylvania	9.1%	11.8%	6
13.	District of Columbia	9.0%	11.7%	8
14.	Arkansas	8.9%	10.1%	17
15.	Indiana	8.6%	11.1%	13
15.	Tennessee	8.6%	11.5%	10
17.	California	7.8%	9.7%	23
17.	Nevada	7.8%	9.8%	21
19.	New Mexico	7.5%	10.1%	17
20.	Montana	7.4%	8.8%	29
21.	Wisconsin	7.3%	10.4%	15
22.	Idaho	7.2%	9.8%	21
22.	Missouri	7.2%	9.9%	20
22.	New York	7.2%	9.9%	30
25.	South Carolina	7.1%	10.0%	19
26.	Iowa	7.0%	8.1%	35
27.	Oklahoma	7.0%	9.0%	26
28.	North Carolina	6.7%	8.9%	27
29.	Utah	6.5%	9.2%	24
30.	Florida	6.3%	8.6%	30
30.	Minnesota	6.3%	8.2%	34
30.	Wyoming	6.3%	8.4%	32
33.	Delaware	6.2%	8.1%	35
33.	New Jersey	6.2%	7.8%	38
35.	Maine	6.1%	9.0%	26
36.	Georgia	6.0%	7.5%	39
37.	Texas	5.9%	8.0%	37
38.	Colorado	5.6%	6.6%	43
38.	Hawaii	5.6%	6.5%	44
40.	Maryland	5.4%	6.9%	40
41.	Rhode Island	5.3%	8.3%	33
42.	Kansas	5.2%	6.1%	45
42.	Vermont	5.2%	6.9%	40
44.	Arizona	5.1%	9.1%	25
44.	North Dakota	5.1%	5.6%	49
44.	Virginia	5.1%	6.1%	45
47.	Massachusetts	4.8%	6.9%	40
48.	Connecticut	4.6%	6.0%	47
49.	Nebraska	4.4%	5.7%	48
50.	New Hampshire	4.3%	5.4%	50
50.	South Dakota	4.3%	5.4%	50

1/ Includes the District of Columbia.

2/ U.S. Department of Labor rate differs from rate produced by Alaska Department of Labor due to different rounding procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table III-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Alaska 1/ 2/
January 1976-1984 3/

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1985				
January	240434	213570	26864	11.2
February	246101	219508	26593	10.8
March	251034	225327	25707	10.2
April	253685	228224	25461	10.0
May	255716	232194	23522	9.2
June	260200	235513	24687	9.5
July	263841	239582	24259	9.2
August	259345	236950	22395	8.6
September	253110	232429	20681	8.2
October	248452	225647	22805	9.2
1984				
January	227746	199259	28487	12.5
February	230987	202531	28456	12.3
March	234842	206998	27844	11.9
April	241012	213413	27599	11.5
May	247607	221930	25677	10.4
June	253984	229164	24820	9.8
July	260438	236878	23560	9.0
August	260115	238649	21466	8.3
September	253889	233849	20040	7.9
October	247833	225509	22324	9.0
November	243079	217933	25146	10.3
December	238469	213888	24581	10.3
Ann. Avg.	245000	220000	25000	10.2
1983				
January	212175	184809	27366	12.9
February	216221	188452	27769	12.8
March	220851	193524	27327	12.4
April	227450	201402	26048	11.5
May	234363	209377	24986	10.7
June	242689	218571	24118	9.9
July	251127	228755	22372	8.9
August	252263	230688	21575	8.6
September	246575	227547	19028	7.7
October	238112	217541	2057	8.6
November	234860	212028	22832	9.7
December	231313	207306	24007	10.4
Ann. Avg.	234000	210000	24000	10.3
1982				
January	189569	166825	22744	12.0
February	194855	171337	23518	12.1
March	198330	175128	23202	11.7
April	205384	183088	22296	10.9
May	209652	188447	21205	10.1
June	217661	196617	21064	9.7
July	227794	208818	18976	8.3
August	228239	209969	18270	8.0
September	223649	206765	16884	7.5
October	215242	196204	19038	8.8
November	211534	189466	22068	10.4
December	210071	187335	22736	10.8
Ann. Avg.	211000	190000	21000	10.0

Table III-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Alaska 1/ 2/
January 1976-1984 3/
(Continued)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	177170	157368	19802	11.2
February	180477	160403	20074	11.1
March	184045	164465	19580	10.6
April	190302	172455	17847	9.4
May	193865	177024	16841	8.7
June	200352	182928	17424	8.7
July	212436	195581	16855	7.9
August	210574	194809	15765	7.5
September	206644	191238	15406	7.5
October	202309	185043	17266	8.5
November	198040	179148	18892	9.5
December	195789	175539	20250	10.3
Ann. Avg.	196000	178000	18000	9.2
1980				
January	168906	152010	16896	10.0
February	174608	155325	19283	11.0
March	178285	158352	19933	11.2
April	186103	165107	20996	11.3
May	189906	171559	18347	9.7
June	193946	174403	19543	10.1
July	202312	184487	17825	8.8
August	202974	186818	16156	8.0
September	195772	181074	14698	7.5
October	192314	175887	16427	8.5
November	186470	169269	17201	9.2
December	184403	165708	18695	10.1
Ann. Avg.	188000	170000	18000	9.6
1979				
January	167520	148930	18590	11.1
February	171500	151765	19735	11.5
March	174191	154771	19420	11.1
April	180081	161875	18206	10.1
May	186710	169546	17164	9.2
June	191895	174571	17324	9.0
July	194625	179362	15263	7.8
August	194024	179994	14030	7.2
September	190337	176758	13579	7.1
October	186207	171046	15161	8.1
November	180922	163747	17175	9.5
December	177990	159635	18355	10.3
Ann. Avg.	183000	166000	17000	9.3
1978				
January	168723	147034	21689	12.9
February	170918	150054	20864	12.2
March	176198	153831	22367	12.7
April	180254	159011	21243	11.8
May	186202	164406	21796	11.7
June	190251	169648	20603	10.8
July	187815	169184	18631	9.9
August	187808	170093	17715	9.4
September	184973	168000	16973	9.2
October	182692	164257	18435	10.1
November	179285	159516	19769	11.0
December	176880	156964	19916	11.3
Ann. Avg.	181000	161000	20000	11.0

Table III-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Alaska 1/ 2/
January 1976-1984 3/
(Continued)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1977				
January	156737	139529	17208	11.0
February	161872	143251	18621	11.5
March	166200	148184	18016	10.8
April	171976	154485	17491	10.2
May	177074	160796	16278	9.2
June	181824	167112	14712	8.1
July	180201	165862	14339	8.0
August	178665	165312	13353	7.5
September	177202	164420	12782	7.2
October	174003	159442	14561	8.4
November	169885	153149	16736	9.9
December	168363	150458	17905	10.6
Ann. Avg.	172000	156000	16000	9.3
1976				
January	145605	130833	15772	10.8
February	152521	135931	16590	10.9
March	156856	140764	16092	10.3
April	161391	147234	14157	8.8
May	168492	154428	14064	8.3
June	174342	160279	14063	8.1
July	176871	164324	12547	7.1
August	178864	166803	12061	6.7
September	174762	163357	11405	6.5
October	163827	151659	12168	7.4
November	160072	145324	14748	9.2
December	153399	139066	14333	9.3
Ann. Avg.	164000	150000	14000	8.5

1/ To conform to federal legislation all prior labor force data is adjusted to be consistent with the CPS annual averages for each state. This is not possible for current year estimates until the completion of the year. Because of this, the estimating methodology required for the current year's estimates is not strictly comparable to prior year's data.

2/ Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate available for each of 6 labor market regions in Appendix Tables A-1 to A-6. Data is available for each of 23 census divisions upon request to Research & Analysis.

3/ Most recent month available at time of writing. Additional months data available upon request to Research and Analysis.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, 1984 Benchmark.

Table III-6
Labor Force By Region and Census Area

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
Alaska Statewide	188000	196000	211000	18000	18000	21000	9.6	9.2	10.0	170000	178000	190000
Anchorage-MatSu Region	92529	98208	108564	7275	7147	8615	7.9	7.3	7.9	85254	91061	99949
Anchorage Borough	83203	89393	98303	5850	5946	7202	7.0	6.7	7.3	77353	83447	91101
MatSu Borough	9326	8816	10261	1425	1201	1413	15.3	13.6	13.8	7901	7615	8848
Gulf Coast Region	21894	21815	23236	2767	2647	3257	12.6	12.1	14.0	19127	19168	19979
Kenai Peninsula Bor.	12934	13215	14283	1835	1738	2177	14.2	13.2	15.2	11099	11477	12106
Kodiak Island Borough	4838	4962	5308	475	482	604	9.8	9.7	11.4	4363	4480	4704
Valdez-Cordova	4122	3639	3645	457	427	476	11.1	11.7	13.1	3665	3212	3169
Interior Region	27637	28815	31077	3244	3113	3761	11.7	10.8	12.1	24393	25702	27316
Fairbanks North Star Borough	21949	23163	25141	2450	2446	3077	11.2	10.6	12.2	19499	20717	22064
Southeast Fairbanks	2362	2427	2546	312	273	287	13.2	11.2	11.3	2050	2154	2259
Yukon-Koyukuk	3326	3225	3391	482	394	398	14.5	12.2	11.7	2844	2831	2993
Northern Region	5997	6912	7458	845	798	792	14.1	11.5	10.6	5152	6114	6666
Kobuk	1918	2113	2377	319	278	276	16.6	13.2	11.6	1599	1835	2101
Nome	2542	2824	3117	378	331	327	14.9	11.7	10.5	2164	2493	2790
North Slope Borough	1538	1976	1965	148	190	189	9.6	9.6	9.6	1390	1786	1776
Southeast Region	29881	30077	30345	2698	3216	3450	9.0	10.7	11.4	27183	26861	26895
Haines Borough	986	952	937	137	125	134	13.9	13.1	14.3	849	827	803
Juneau Borough	10631	10569	11242	763	778	928	7.2	7.4	8.3	9868	9791	10314
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6289	6891	6661	571	839	817	9.1	12.2	12.3	5718	6052	5844
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	2198	2310	2245	267	378	376	12.1	16.4	16.7	1931	1932	1869
Sitka Borough	4267	3963	4012	324	359	490	7.6	9.1	12.2	3943	3604	3522
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	2009	1825	1802	252	255	242	12.5	14.0	13.4	1757	1570	1560
Wrangell-Petersburg	3500	3568	3447	384	483	463	11.0	13.5	13.4	3116	3085	2984
Southwest Region	10063	10174	10319	1172	1079	1125	11.6	10.6	10.9	8891	9095	9194
Aleutian Islands	2560	2605	2564	190	165	178	7.4	6.3	6.9	2370	2440	2386
Bethel	3951	4016	4093	595	559	528	15.1	13.9	12.9	3356	3457	3565
Bristol Bay Borough	377	413	407	43	41	48	11.4	9.9	11.8	334	372	359
Dillingham	1545	1485	1563	137	125	133	8.9	8.4	8.5	1408	1360	1430
Wade Hampton	1629	1655	1693	206	189	238	12.6	11.4	14.1	1423	1466	1455

Table III-6
Labor Force by Region and Census Area
(Continued)

	Labor Force		Unemployment		Rate		Employment	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Alaska Statewide	234000	245000	24000	25000	10.3	10.2	210000	220000
Anchorage-MatSu Region	122510	130147	9825	10635	8.0	8.2	112685	119512
Anchorage Borough	109626	116442	8035	8695	7.3	7.5	101591	107747
MatSu Borough	12883	13706	1790	1940	13.9	14.2	11093	11766
Gulf Coast Region	25380	26277	3486	3370	13.7	12.8	21894	22907
Kenai Peninsula Borough	15756	16262	2395	2283	15.2	14.0	13361	13979
Kodiak Island Borough	5731	5985	559	574	9.8	9.6	5172	5411
Valdez-Cordova	3893	4030	532	513	13.7	12.7	3361	3517
Interior Region	34944	36621	4685	4857	13.4	13.3	30259	31764
Fairbanks North Star Borough	28282	29643	3835	3980	13.6	13.4	24447	25663
Southeast Fairbanks	2812	2920	350	335	12.4	11.5	2462	2585
Yukon-Koyukuk	3850	4058	500	541	13.0	13.3	3350	3517
Northern Region	8142	8233	929	969	11.4	11.8	7213	7264
Kobuk	2600	2639	337	360	13.0	13.6	2263	2279
Nome	3420	3458	401	418	11.7	12.1	3019	3040
North Slope Borough	2121	2135	191	191	9.0	8.9	1930	1944
Southeast Region	32278	32711	3968	4127	12.3	12.6	28310	28584
Haines Borough	1063	1038	172	138	16.2	13.3	891	900
Juneau Borough	12075	12274	1117	1210	9.3	9.9	10958	11064
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	6822	7144	817	1081	12.0	15.1	6005	6063
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	2497	2448	457	388	18.3	15.8	2040	2060
Sitka Borough	4052	4054	437	404	10.8	10.0	3615	3650
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	2121	2010	429	302	20.2	15.0	1692	1708
Wrangell-Petersburg	3649	3743	540	604	14.8	16.1	3109	3139
Southwest Region	10747	11012	1108	1043	10.3	9.5	9639	9969
Aleutian Islands	2583	2636	168	138	6.5	5.2	2415	2498
Bethel	4245	4354	521	502	12.3	11.5	3724	3852
Bristol Bay Borough	419	432	40	40	9.5	9.3	379	392
Dillingham	1729	1803	131	151	7.6	8.4	1598	1652
Wade Hampton	1771	1787	248	212	14.0	11.9	1523	1575

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Current Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor; because Alaska's CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature; meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

Chapter IV

Alaska's Economy and Nonagricultural Employment

The Alaska Economy

Government has been and continues to be the major force in Alaska's economy. Upon completion of the oil pipeline in mid-1977, Alaska's economy entered a period of growth dominated by petroleum. State oil tax revenues increased rapidly with the jump in world oil prices in 1979 and 1980. By the 1985 Alaska fiscal year (7/1/84-6/30/85) revenue from oil accounted for approximately 90% of total state revenues (Graph IV-1). The result of this growth in state revenue was rapid expansion of state employment, additional financial support to local governments, and expansion of state funded programs and capital projects. State government employment grew 25.7% from 1980 to 1984 while local government employment grew 30.3% during the same period. The impact of the increased revenues on the private sector was of even more importance.

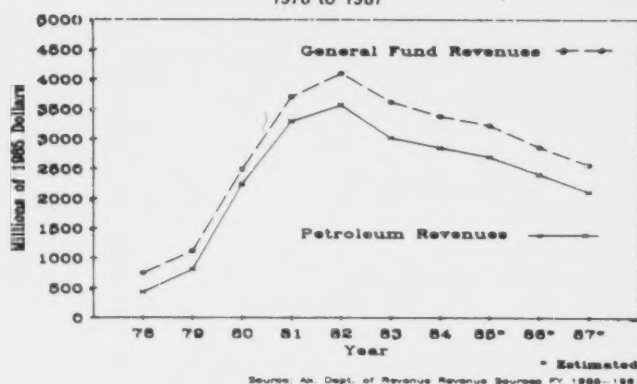
Alaska, the Formative Years

Immediately after the 1867 transfer of authority from Russia to the U.S., most Alaska residents continued to enjoy an undisturbed subsistence hunting and fishing lifestyle. However, interest in the fur trade, gold discoveries, and commercial fishing began to impact economic development in the state.

In 1869, gold strikes resulted in operations at several locations in Alaska. The most important was in the Juneau area where lead mines operated in or near the town. By 1890, Juneau was a permanent community of over 1,000 persons. In 1896 the Klondike gold rush, in the Klondike River Valley of the Yukon Territory of Canada, brought hordes of gold seekers through the Southeast communities of Skagway and Dyea and more importantly encouraged the search for gold throughout Alaska.

The first major discovery of gold in Alaska outside the Southeast occurred in 1898 near Nome. This was quickly followed by gold strikes in other areas of Alaska, the most notable in the Tanana River Valley, which led to the development of Fairbanks, the largest city in Interior Alaska.

Graph IV-1
Petroleum and General Fund Revenues
1978 to 1987



Commercial fish canning began in 1878 in Southeast Alaska and the number of canneries in Alaska increased steadily for the next fifty years. By 1890, the number of fish canneries had increased to 49, and it reached its peak in 1929 at 160 canneries. Although the number of canneries has declined since then, the fishing industry remains an important economic activity in Alaska today.

Between 1914 and 1923 the U.S. Government constructed the Alaska Railroad from Seward, on the coast, to Fairbanks, in the Interior. Besides the economic boom as a result of the construction employment, the railroad guaranteed the survival of Fairbanks, Alaska's second largest city today. In addition the government built the city of Anchorage as its operation center for the railroad construction project. Eventually, Anchorage outgrew Seward to become Alaska's largest city.

While Alaska was less affected, the Depression influenced the state in many of the same ways as the other states. Employment in mining declined and the price of fish dropped sharply causing the number of canneries to decline from 160 in 1929 to 88 in 1931.

The start of the war in Europe in 1939 caused Congress to recognize the strategic importance of Alaska. By mid-1940 Alaska was a land of frenzied activity, as military and civilian leaders undertook the enormous tasks of construction, organizing and training of the military in Alaska. Alaska was used as one route to supply the Russian military to fight the war in Europe. Any remaining questions of the strategic military importance of Alaska was dispelled with the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. It was recognized that capture of Alaska by the Japanese would place enemy land based bombers within striking distance of U.S. west coast targets.

The influx of 150,000 military personnel at the peak of World War II and related construction, transportation and related activity gave momentum to the development of Alaska that continues today. From 1940, when Congress approved funding for the defense of Alaska until after Alaska achieved statehood in 1959, military activity was the main source of Alaska's growth.

Even after World War II and the Korean conflict Alaskans were governed under the Second Organic Act passed by Congress in 1912. Under the act Alaskans were not permitted a voice in selection of the Governor of Alaska. They voted for members of the territorial legislature but the legislature was powerless to control outside financial interests that dominated the shipping, fishing and mining activities in Alaska. These outside interests remain a strong influence in Alaska today.

With strong support from the citizens of the U.S., Alaska was granted statehood in January, 1959. Before statehood, 99.8% of the land in Alaska was controlled by the federal government. In a compromise settlement between competing interests, 103.3 million acres was to be transferred to the state. (See Chapter I, Area Description.) This was the beginning of the shift from government control to private development of Alaska's resources.

While the federal government assisted the state with the financial burden of taking over programs previously funded by the federal government Alaska was unprepared for the Good Friday, March 27, 1964, earthquake disaster. The earthquake measured 8.4 to 8.7 on the Richter Scale and devastated Anchorage. Generous federal government support prevented this natural disaster from becoming a financial disaster. The federal government provided funds to rebuild state and federal facilities as well as other financial assistance.

In 1957 discovery of oil occurred south of Anchorage

in Cook Inlet. By 1959 when Alaska achieved statehood, productivity had reached 187,000 barrels a day. Of more significance to Alaska was the discovery of oil in 1968 at Prudhoe Bay, far to the north. The Prudhoe discovery, estimated to contain 9.6 billion barrels of recoverable oil, set off a period of intense exploration on the North Slope of Alaska.

Although the state of Alaska received \$900 million from leasing land in the Prudhoe field, rapid economic growth did not occur until the increase in oil prices and the move to become more self sufficient by the U.S. in the early 1970's. Part of the delay in development of the field and in building a pipeline was the threat of lawsuits by Alaska Native groups. This hinderance to the pipeline was resolved with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971. (See Chapter 1, Area Description.)

Alaska entered a classic boom period with the beginning of pipeline construction in 1974. The demand for materials and human resources far exceeded Alaska's capabilities. The frenzy of activity to provide the infrastructure needed to support the construction of the pipeline affected all of Alaska but the communities of Anchorage and Fairbanks benefited the most. Completion of the trans Alaska oil pipeline, from the North Slope to the Port of Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska, established a transportation facility which has encouraged the development of several fields and extensive exploration on the North Slope.

By 1980 the state began receiving revenues from oil royalties and taxes far in excess of that required for the operation of state government. This surplus was used for all types of investments to encourage economic development, including expanded infrastructure and investment in Alaska's permanent fund. The effect of state expenditures and the investment of billions of dollars in the development of the North Slope production facilities has resulted in the most recent economic boom in Alaska.

The Current Situation

Contrary to the general perception Alaska's economy is more diversified than is apparent. The oil and gas industry has had a major impact on economic development in Alaska and will continue to play an important role in Alaska's future, however, other industries also are important in Alaska including fishing, tourism, and the federal government, especially the military. With these industries and the anticipated expansion of hard rock mining in the future, Alaska's economic health is no longer dependent solely on one industry.

Alaska is well known for its rich reserves of oil and gas, coal, and mineral resources. Direct expenditures by the oil and gas industry and the contribution to the states budget are important elements in determining Alaska employment. Oil and gas, which accounted for nearly 9,000 direct employees in 1985, contributes 90% of the funds to the state's capital and operating budget, and accounts for a good portion of construction employment as well as contributing to employment in other industries. While the price of oil is unlikely to affect the current level of employment it will affect future exploration and development and therefore the growth in employment in this industry.

Besides additional work on the Prudhoe Bay field, the oil industry is working on several other fields - Milne Point, Endicott, Lisburne and Kuparuk-that involve over \$4 billion of investment. These projects are too far along to be impacted by anything other than a complete collapse in the price of oil. With Alaska still one of the most attractive areas for exploration and with the long lead time oil companies need to find and bring on line any oil or gas discoveries the oil industry will continue to contribute to Alaska's future growth.

Alaska has several known world class mineral deposits and expectations for additional deposits to be in the world class range. The Red Dog project in the De Long Mountains of Northwest Alaska, about 80 miles north of Kotzebue, is a world class zinc-lead-silver-barite deposit. The Quartz Hill project located in the Misty Fiords National Monument east of Ketchikan is a world class molybdenum deposit. The Greens Creek Joint Venture, located in a nonwilderness area in the Admiralty Island National Monument about 18 miles southwest of Juneau, is a silver-gold-lead-zinc deposit that may be the first new major hard rock project to begin. There are several other attractive mineral prospects in Alaska many of which will be developed as mineral prices improve (see *Alaska Economic Trends*, June 1985 for a more detailed discussion of Alaska's mining industry).

Although half of the estimated coal resources of the United States are in Alaska, the Usibelli Coal Mine near Healy is the only major operational coal mine in the state. With the signing of a coal export agreement in 1984 the Usibelli mine will double its output to over 1.6 million tons/year by the end of 1986. Alaska's largest prospect, the Beluga field on the Cook Inlet, could increase Alaska's coal output tenfold if potential Pacific Rim markets can be developed. Alaska's mineral and coal resources provide the greatest potential for economic development as well as industry and geographic economic diversity.

The military continues to play an important role in Alaska's economy as the strategic importance of Alaska for defence of the U.S. is well recognized by Congress. As of July 1, 1985 over 22,224 military personnel were stationed in Alaska. There were over 45,000 additional dependent, civilian employees and contract personnel also in Alaska. While nearly half were located near Anchorage with approximately one fourth in the Fairbanks-North Star Borough, all areas of the state had a military presence. In 1985 the military selected Fairbanks as one of the stations for a new light infantry division. By 1989 there will be an estimated additional 8,000+ military, dependents and civilian personnel in Alaska. In support of the expanded military presence \$132 million in military construction is scheduled for Alaska in 1986.

Manufacturing, made up largely of fish processing and timber, has been a mainstay of the economy of many communities in Alaska. One of the most important industries in terms of employment is the fishing industry. The nonagricultural employment estimates of food processing (Table IV-1) understate the importance of the fishing industry. These numbers only represent those persons employed in fish processing employment. A like number are employed in fish harvesting (catching the fish). The combined number of individuals employed in the fishing industry in catching and processing fish average nearly 16,000 per year while at the peak of the fishing season employment exceeds 40,000. More importantly, in the Southeast, Gulf Coast and Southwest labor market areas, fishing is the mainstay of the economy in a number of communities and a significant contributor to economic activity in these areas.

Wood processing is one of the few industries that is experiencing difficulties. Employment in this industry has declined from an average of 3,513 in 1980 to an estimated 2,250 in 1985. A number of factors have contributed to the industry's problems including unfavorable exchange rates, a housing slump in Japan, and less expensive oil based products which compete with the pulp mills. While the number of employees do not appear significant on a statewide basis the lumber industry is a major contributor to employment in several communities in Southeast Alaska.

One of Alaska's greatest assets is its natural beauty. The state has worked to develop this asset with extensive promotion. The result has been an increased awareness of Alaska as an attractive tourist spot by both U.S. and foreign visitors. The number of tourists to Alaska reach record numbers every year. Even with an exchange rate that made foreign travel inexpensive to American tourists and Alaska expensive to foreign tourists, 1985 was another excellent year for

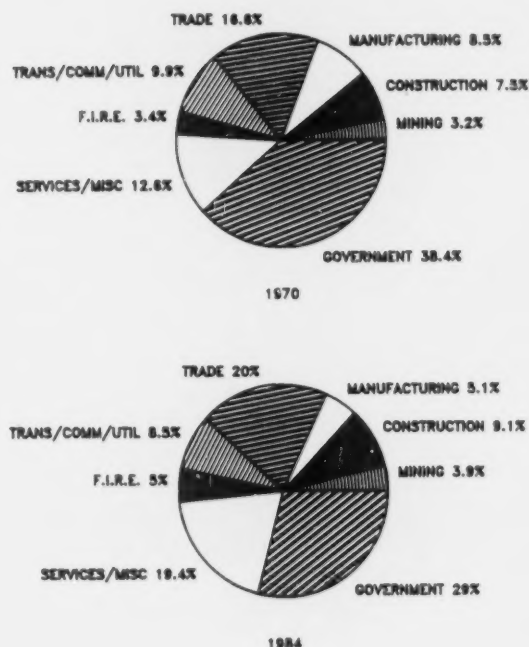
Alaska's tourism industry. Since Anchorage was selected as the United States city to compete for the 1992 Olympics, awareness of Alaska as a winter vacation spot will make tourism an even more important industry to Alaska.

Government in Alaska plays a role more commonly associated with a basic industry in that employment is less associated with population or economic activity than with its resource base and other factors. The federal government represents a significantly greater proportion of the nonagricultural employment than would be typical of a state with a population the size of Alaska. Contributing factors to the greater federal presence in Alaska are millions of acres of federal land to administer, more coast than the rest of the U.S. with some of the most important fishing grounds in the U.S. and more federal oil and lease sale properties, as well as an international airport in Anchorage. With the Pacific Rim countries as trading partners and Alaska's strategic location as a trade route for both the Far East and Europe, federal government employment will continue to play an increasing important role in Alaska.

Alaska's state government plays a more important role in economic activities for a number of reasons. Responsibility for the management of the largest state in the union with a diverse population, underdeveloped infrastructure, and important water resources Alaska depends on state government for a broad range of services often provided by local government and the private sector. State government contributes a significant percent of local governments budgets. In 1984, Alaska spent \$7,937 per resident, nearly three times the amount spent by the second highest ranking state and over four times the national average. With the wealth of oil tax revenue, Alaska set up a Permanent Fund that has provided each citizen of the state a dividend of over \$300 in each of the past three years. The state funding of the development of energy resources, schools, other public buildings and other infrastructure has contributed significantly to the recent construction 'boom.'

Alaska's construction industry has historically represented a greater percent of total employment than is common for the U.S. as a whole. Recent expansion of the state's infrastructure combined with construction activities on the North Slope and a residential and commercial boom served to increase construction employment by 89.4% from 1980 to 1984. With decreasing revenues to the state in 1985 and prospects for continued declines in revenue it was recognized that a period of over building had occurred in residential and commercial space. As a result construction employment declined in 1985 by

Graph IV-2
Statewide Employment
Percent Distribution by Major Industry
1970 and 1984



6.5%. The military building and planned North Slope activity should keep this industry an important contributor to employment, although at a declining rate.

Alaska's secondary industries consisting of trade; services; finance insurance and real estate; and transportation, communication and utilities have been and will continue to lead growth in employment (see Graph IV-1). In the past Alaska has lagged in the development of this sector of its economy, depending on Seattle as a regional center for many goods and services. This has begun to change and will continue to change as more goods and services are provided locally and as Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau expand their role as state and regional centers.

Summary

Alaska's economy has historically responded to events largely out of its control with rapid periods of economic growth followed by shorter periods of declines, the most recent growth fueled by state expenditures. Alaska's economy is in a period of transition, from being heavily dependent on state

Table IV-1
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/
by Place of Work
Alaska
1985

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	213550	215550	218800	224650	230950	237819	245700	245450	240700	235950	229450	225650	230400
Construction	14250	14400	15500	16600	18800	21200	22300	23400	22700	22300	18200	15850	18800
Mining	8850	9200	9400	9400	9400	9700	9700	9700	9450	8950	8750	8650	9300
Manufacturing	6900	7800	8300	9400	12100	14200	21100	19400	13900	9500	9100	8400	11700
Food & Kindred	2200	2800	3000	3900	6200	8200	15300	13800	8300	400	3800	3300	6250
Lumber & Paper	1600	1800	2100	2300	2600	2800	2600	2300	2300	2250	2100	1900	2250
All Other Mfg.	3100	3200	3200	3200	3300	3200	3200	3300	3300	3250	3150	3150	3200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17400	17300	17600	18100	18600	19900	20100	20200	20100	19500	18400	18100	18800
Trucking & Whseing.	2200	2200	2200	2300	2100	2300	2300	2400	2400	2300	1850	2000	2200
Water Trans.	1000	1100	1200	1200	1300	1600	1700	1700	1650	1600	1350	1350	1395
Air Trans.	5250	5200	5300	5450	6000	6490	6550	6450	5450	6300	6100	5900	5850
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Util.	8950	8850	8900	9100	9250	9500	9550	9600	9600	9300	9000	8820	9200
Trade	43000	42500	43100	44400	45300	46700	47300	47500	46500	45700	45800	46000	45300
Wholesale	8400	8300	8400	8800	8850	9100	9050	9100	9000	8800	8700	8700	8750
Retail	34600	34200	34600	35700	36400	37600	38300	38400	37500	36900	37100	37300	36600
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5100	4800	4850	4950	5000	5250	5350	5500	5200	5300	5600	5900	5250
Food Stores	5650	5550	5650	5950	6200	6300	6500	6400	6400	6300	6300	6350	6150
Eating & Drinking Pl.	11900	12200	12350	13050	13350	13850	14250	14250	13900	13350	13200	13050	13250
Other Retail													
Trade	11950	11680	11750	11700	11900	12200	12200	12200	12000	11950	11950	12050	11950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	12500	12600	12700	12850	13100	13500	13500	13500	13250	13300	13200	13200	13100
Services & Misc.	43100	43600	44000	44100	44300	45300	46000	46350	45450	44800	44600	44150	44650
Government	67550	68050	68300	69800	69300	67400	65700	65500	70300	71900	71500	71400	68900
Federal	17150	17150	17250	17100	17750	18350	18250	18200	17950	17550	17400	17250	17650
State	20100	20000	19820	21050	19800	19950	19800	19650	21250	21450	21400	21450	20500
Local	30300	30900	31200	31400	31800	29100	27650	27600	31150	32900	32700	32650	30800

1/ The first nine months represent an estimate based on a sample of employers while the last three months are based on a forecast using the procedures discussed in the next chapter.

Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark Date March 1984

revenues to initiate growth to greater dependence on the private sector for growth and development. This is a healthy change and will result in an economy that will be less impacted by difficulties in a single industry. Natural resources offer exciting opportunities and a solid base for future growth.

The Anchorage Economy

Anchorage's economy has always experienced distinct periods of fluctuations in economic activity and employment. However, overall growth has prevailed. The key ingredients in Anchorage's economic vitality have been the federal government and more recently the discovery and production of oil.

The federal government's role in Anchorage's development began with the passage of the Alaska Railroad Act of 1914 and an initial appropriation of \$35

million which provided for the railroads construction from Seward to Fairbanks. Anchorage was designated as the construction headquarters. In the summer of 1915 some 3,000 people, mostly job seekers, inhabited Anchorage, a tent city on the Ship Creek flats. The next year the town site was permanently moved from Ship Creek to the present downtown area. Directing development and building infrastructure for the new city was the federally appointed Alaska Engineering Commission. By 1917 Anchorage had 3,928 full time residents and a summer population of 6,500.

With the coming of World War I construction of the railroad was curtailed. Anchorage's first economic boom was over. In 1920, Anchorage incorporated with a population of 1,857 residents, 3.4% of the territory's population. The railroad was completed in 1923 and continued to be the mainstay of Anchorage's economy for years to come. However, for the next 17

years Anchorage's economy grew modestly. By 1939 Anchorage's population had increased to 4,081.

The next round of growth was induced by military expansion during and after World War II. The establishment in 1940 of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Field (now Elmendorf Air Force Base) caused Anchorage's population to rise to 9,000 by mid-1940. Five years later the post war population had tripled, including uniformed military personnel living on base. Into the 1950's growth continued sparked by the Cold War build up and Korean Conflict.

Total Anchorage population grew from 31,487 (24% of Alaska's population) in 1950 to 82,830 (37% of Alaska's population) in 1960. During the decade the civilian population growth outpaced that of the military. The uniformed military accounted for 60% of Anchorage's population in 1950 but fell to 20% of the total by 1960. However, the federal government remained an important sector. Forty-seven percent of total employment was based in the government sector of which the federal government accounted for two-thirds. In addition to military operations, the federal government managed the natural resources, public construction programs, transportation and communications systems, and welfare and benefit programs. The achievement of statehood in 1959 began a process of transfer of many of these operations to state control.

The early 1960s were a period of slow economic growth. The 1964 earthquake initiated massive rebuilding efforts. The federal government spent hundreds of millions of dollars for recovery, generating rapid growth through the mid 1960's. Ironically, the quake gave the lightly damaged Port of Anchorage a competitive advantage over the heavily damaged ports at Seward and Whittier. Anchorage became Alaska's premier port. From 1960 to 1970 the population grew by over 33,000, to 126,431 (42% of the statewide population). Dependence upon the federal government dwindled during this period; federal government employment dropped to 23% of total employment and the military share of total population declined to 11%.

A new era in Anchorage's development began with the discovery of oil in Cook Inlet and Prudhoe Bay. Federal government took a back seat to oil as the primary catalyst of growth and diversification of Anchorage's economy. The passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1975, paved the way for passage of the Pipeline Act—setting in motion the construction of the Trans Alaska Pipeline. During the construction phase between 1974 and 1977 total employment increased more than 25% and population

increased from 152,400 to 177,000 (a 16% increase). Most sectors of the economy experienced expanded employment, with services leading the way. Services employment increased from 17.4% to 21.2% of total employment while federal government's share dropped 3 percentage points to 13% of total employment. Anchorage's construction activity did not increase as dramatically as it did statewide because it was related to commercial buildings and residential units rather than the heavy construction associated with the pipeline.

In 1977 the pipeline was completed and an economic downturn resulted. For three years, total employment grew only 1.5% with construction employment falling 2,100 jobs or 27%. Anchorage's population peaked in 1978 at 179,600, the outflow of people then became greater. The population from 1978 to 1980 dropped by 5,169.

By 1980, the state's newly acquired billion dollar revenues began to stimulate the economy. State expenditures provided a catalyst for economic growth in a variety of forms including capital project grants, mortgage subsidies, dividend checks and tax relief. From 1980 to 1984, total employment increased 40% and population increased from 174,431 to 244,000. Construction was the employment growth leader during this period, growing 85%. Both private and public construction funds contributed to record construction activities. Over \$3 billion worth of residential, public and commercial construction projects were issued building permits between 1980 and 1984. This does not include the hundreds of millions spent in road construction. During this period winter construction technologies became popular which allowed construction to continue. Contractors started projects during the 'off' season, a practice unheard of during past years.

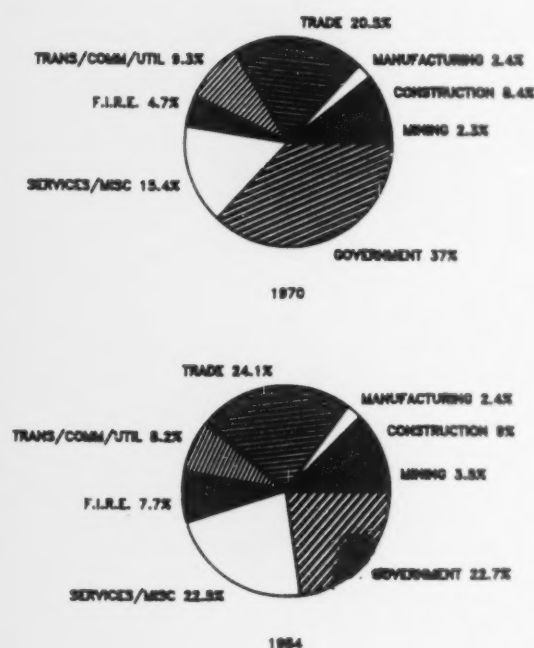
The finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) and the trade industries were the fastest growing nonconstruction industries in Anchorage from 1980 to 1984. Over the four-year period FIRE employment grew 62% and trade employment grew 59%. In 1983 the trade sector surpassed government as the largest employer. This represented 24% of total employment, an increase of 4% from its 1980 share. The services industry grew more moderately than during the 1974 to 1977 boom. In 1980, the services sector was the same size as trade. By 1984 trade surpassed services by 1,500 jobs. The federal government's share of employment continued to decline while the state and local government share remained relatively constant from 1980-1984. This resulted in net declines in government's share from 27.5% to 23.5%.

Table IV-2
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
by Place of Work
Anchorage
1985

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	111200	111400	111700	113050	115150	117450	119150	119000	119600	118150	115550	114950	115550
Mining	4150	4150	4200	4250	4200	4050	4100	4200	4250	4100	4050	4100	4150
Construction	7850	7550	7850	8300	9800	10950	11400	11800	11500	10200	8200	7850	9450
Manufacturing	2150	2300	2350	2500	2700	3100	3900	3550	3250	2900	2550	2450	2800
Food & Kindred	250	350	350	350	500	900	1700	1350	1050	700	400	350	700
Other Mfg.	1900	1950	2000	2150	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2150	2100	2100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8700	8700	8650	8900	9250	9750	9850	9900	9650	9850	9700	9600	9400
Trucking & Whseing.	1200	1150	1150	1100	1150	1250	1250	1300	1250	1300	1300	1200	1200
Water Trans.	350	350	350	350	400	450	450	450	400	450	450	400	400
Air Trans.	3300	3350	3350	3500	3700	3900	4000	4000	3900	3850	3700	3750	3700
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3850	3850	3800	3950	4000	4150	4150	4150	4100	4250	4250	4250	4050
Trade	27700	27400	27350	27600	27600	28350	28500	28450	28550	28750	28650	28800	28150
Wholesale	6550	6550	6650	6800	6750	6850	6950	6800	6700	6750	6750	6750	6750
Retail	21150	20850	20700	20800	20850	21500	21550	21650	21850	22000	21900	22050	21400
Gen. Mer.	1700	1550	1500	1450	1500	1500	1550	1600	1600	1750	1800	1900	1600
Food Stores	3100	3100	3050	3150	3100	3150	3200	3300	3300	3200	3150	3100	3150
Eating & Drinking Places	8200	8300	8200	8150	8050	8500	8500	8450	8550	8650	8500	8550	8400
Other Retail													
Trade	8150	7900	7950	8050	8200	8350	8300	8300	8400	8400	8450	8500	8250
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	8650	8650	8800	8850	9100	9150	9100	9200	9050	9200	9150	9200	9000
Services & Misc.	26250	26250	26250	26300	26400	26550	26650	26500	26400	26400	26450	26300	26400
Government	25750	26400	26250	26350	26100	25550	25650	25400	26950	26750	26800	26650	26200
Federal	10050	10150	9550	9500	9700	9900	10100	10150	9950	9850	9800	9800	9900
State	6500	6950	7400	7400	6900	6850	6750	6600	7250	7350	7450	7350	7050
Local	9200	9300	9300	9450	9500	8800	8800	8650	9750	9550	9550	9500	9300

Benchmark date March 1984

Graph IV-3
Anchorage Employment
Percent Distribution by Major Industry
1970 and 1984



A new trend began in 1985. Construction employment fell and a slowdown in employment growth in other industries was apparent. Nineteen eighty-five employment registered a growth of 3.2%. Construction employment fell 6%. The summer of 1985 had the smallest seasonal employment increase in over seven years. Only the highway construction segment had above normal seasonal increases in the work force. Residential construction employment fell 30% below year ago levels. Although the dollar valuation for commercial projects was down, the backlog of projects continues to retain employment levels similar to last year. The continual process of the transfer of federal functions to the state government was highlighted in 1985 by the state's purchase of the Alaska Railroad from the federal government.

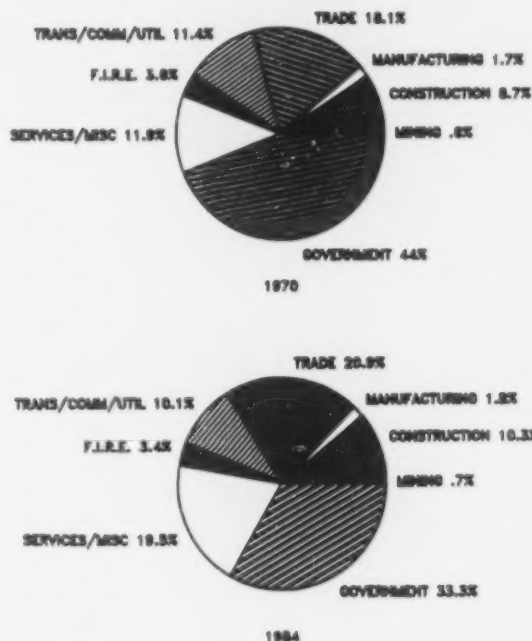
The Fairbanks Economy

Since gold was discovered in the Tanana Valley in 1901, Fairbanks' economy has been through a number of stages of economic development. Each new stage pushed the economy to new heights. This does not mean that there have not been declines in the economy because every boom has been accompanied by periods of decline. In the long run, however, Fairbanks has continued to grow. The gold boom was replaced during World War II and the early 1950's with the establishment of military bases. During this period the economy was filling in with a growing university and federal civilian presence. All of these activities continue to contribute to Fairbanks' economy.

During the 1970s, development of the petroleum resources on the North Slope ushered in a new economic era in Fairbanks. Development came in two stages. The first stage was the construction of oil facilities on the North Slope and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Fairbanks was a staging area for the majority of the frenzied pipeline activity during this period. In 1970, Fairbanks' wage and salary work force stood at 14,451. Five years later during the peak of pipeline construction, the wage and salary work force had doubled to 30,406. In 1975, the unemployment rate fell to a record low of 5.2%. The construction work force grew from 1,255 in 1970 to 7,399 in 1975. Every industry flourished in the booming economy. However, a boom can usually be sustained only so long. Employment declined the next year (1976) and did not stop falling until it reached 20,932 in 1980. The unemployment rate reached 17.6% in 1978. Though the decline was sharp, employment remained significantly above the prepipeline era.

The second stage of growth has been more subtle and was not anticipated. The source of growth was the expenditure of oil tax revenues which began with the rise in oil prices. With an excess of revenues the state developed massive capital project budgets. In 1980 Fairbanks' capital budget was \$67 million and peaked at \$112 million in 1984. Local government activities became increasingly subsidized by these revenues. Additional services were provided by local governments without any need to raise local taxes. State income tax was repealed without any loss of services. State and university workers were added to the payrolls; subsidized interest rates for residential homes fueled a housing boom; and permanent fund dividend checks brought in additional cash to the community. In spite of the rapid growth in employment, the unemployment rate did not change much during this period. This period of rapid growth coincided with the nation's worst post-war recession.

Graph IV-4
Fairbanks Employment
Percent Distribution by Major Industry
1970 and 1984



As a result many unemployed job seekers from the contiguous U.S. came to Alaska seeking employment. The number of new jobs grew rapidly, but not fast enough for all the in-migrants.

Though a large increase in state expenditures has been the primary economic force in Fairbanks, increased activity on the North Slope and expansion of the Air Force have also helped push the area's economy forward. Developing new oil fields is an ongoing activity on the North Slope and requires additional manpower and supplies. Fairbanks has provided both. In 1981, Eielson Air Force Base began to phase in a new squadron which brought in additional military and civilian personnel. This also generated new construction and other spin-off activity.

Basic sector activity has fueled growth in Fairbanks' secondary industries, particularly retail trade; services; and finance, insurance and real estate. Though government remains Fairbanks' largest industry, the area's secondary industries have made major inroads into government's share of Fairbanks' economy (see graph VI-4). The military's share of activity has also declined. In 1970, uniformed military made up 18%

Table IV-3
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
by Place of Work
Fairbanks
1985

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	26150	26900	27250	28100	28350	29400	30100	30450	30700	29600	28700	28000	28650
Mining	200	200	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	150	100	100	150
Construction	1900	2250	2450	2650	2950	3350	3600	3950	3700	3100	2600	2150	2900
Manufacturing	450	450	500	550	550	600	650	650	650	600	550	550	550
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2650	2750	2750	2800	2750	2800	3000	2950	3000	2700	2600	2600	2800
Trucking & Whseing.	450	450	450	450	500	500	500	450	400	450	450	450	450
Air Trans.	700	800	800	800	750	800	900	900	850	750	750	750	800
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1500	1500	1500	1550	1500	1500	1600	1600	1750	1500	1400	1400	1500
Trade	5550	5550	5500	6000	6150	6400	6550	6500	6400	6300	6200	6150	6100
Wholesale	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1100	1100	1100	1050	1100	1050	1050	1050
Retail	4500	4500	4450	4950	5100	5300	5450	5400	5350	5200	5150	5100	5050
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	550	500	500	550	550	600	650	600	600	600	600	600	600
Food Stores	750	800	800	800	800	800	850	800	800	850	850	800	800
Other Retail													
Trade	3200	3200	3150	3600	3750	3900	3950	4000	3950	3750	3700	3700	3650
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	900	900	900	950	950	1000	1050	1050	1050	1000	1000	1000	1000
Services & Misc.	5200	5150	5300	5350	5450	5800	5900	5950	5750	5650	5550	5500	5550
Government	9300	9850	9700	9650	9400	9250	9150	9200	9950	10100	10100	9950	9600
Federal	2700	2700	2650	2650	2800	2900	2900	2900	2900	2750	2750	2700	2800
State	3850	4150	4250	4150	3750	3800	3800	3800	4150	4250	4250	4150	4050
Local	2750	2800	2800	2850	2850	2550	2450	2500	2900	3100	3100	3100	2800

Benchmark date March 1984

of Fairbanks' population and in 1985 it is less than half of this figure.

Fairbanks is presently on the downswing from its latest growth phase, largely a result of declining oil revenues. Though revenues remain substantial, they will not provide additional stimulus for growth. Other possible sources of growth exist on the horizon, and will be discussed in the forecast section.

Alaska's Gulf Coast Economy

The Gulf Coast region is a far-flung geographic area comprised of a large number of economically independent communities. The larger areas are Valdez, Cordova, Kodiak, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Kenai Peninsula Borough can be further broken down into the communities of Seward, Kenai, Soldotna and Homer. The Copper Center area is also part of this vast region. The coast gives all of these communities something in common; most are hosts to active fishing fleets. The communities of Kodiak and Cordova depend almost entirely on fisheries for their economic existence. The remaining economies are generally more diversified and include other basic sectors such as transportation, oil and gas, non-fish related manufacturing and a strong tourism base.

During the past five years, the state has been basking in its new found oil wealth. Employment statewide has grown 36% compared with Gulf Coast's 29%. The region's growth has not kept up with the state's vigorous growth because Kodiak and Cordova have been fighting a dramatic decline in shellfish harvests. The king crab fishery crashed in 1981, causing income and employment in these communities to fall. The shrimp fishery has also experienced difficult times. Employment would have fallen further if state petroleum dollars had not been pumped into these communities via tax relief, capital construction expenditures, state revenue sharing, dividend checks, subsidized interest rates for home loans, and a variety of other state sponsored programs. Some sectors, particularly construction, grew in these two communities, but losses in fish related employment pulled total employment down.

Seward and Valdez remained stable during this period. These two cities may have lost employment if state petroleum dollars had not been available. The area responsible for almost all of the growth in the region has been the string of communities on the central and southern Kenai Peninsula: Kenai, Soldotna, and Homer. Their growth resulted from the state's petroleum dollars and private sector development which chased these dollars. Tourism made strong gains on the Kenai Peninsula, a result of growing numbers of out-of-state visitors and possibly more im-

Table IV-4
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1/
by Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1985

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	17850	18250	18650	19150	21300	22400	26150	25200	22800	20700	-	-
Mining	750	800	800	750	800	850	900	850	850	850	-	-
Construction	1300	1300	1350	1500	1850	2150	2450	2800	2600	2300	-	-
Manufacturing	1850	1900	2050	2150	3550	4000	7600	6300	3850	2550	-	-
Food & Kindred Prod.	1200	1250	1400	1450	2850	3300	6850	5600	3150	1850	-	-
All Other Mfg.	650	650	650	700	700	700	750	700	700	700	-	-
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2150	2100	2100	2100	2100	-	-
Trade	3050	3100	3150	3350	3650	3900	4000	4050	3950	3600	-	-
Wholesale	400	400	400	450	550	600	600	650	650	500	-	-
Retail	2650	2700	2750	2900	3100	3300	3400	3400	3300	3100	-	-
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	600	650	650	650	650	700	700	700	700	700	-	-
Services & Misc.	2900	3000	3050	3150	3300	3400	3550	3550	3400	3150	-	-
Government	5300	5400	5500	5500	5400	5250	4850	4850	5350	5450	-	-
Federal	500	500	450	450	500	550	550	550	550	550	-	-
State	1450	1550	1600	1650	1500	1550	1550	1550	1750	1700	-	-
Local	3350	3350	3450	3400	3400	3150	2750	2750	3050	3200	-	-

1/ No forecast is done for the Gulf coast Labor Market Area.
Benchmark date March 1984

portant, the dramatic growth in the population of the Anchorage-MatSu area.

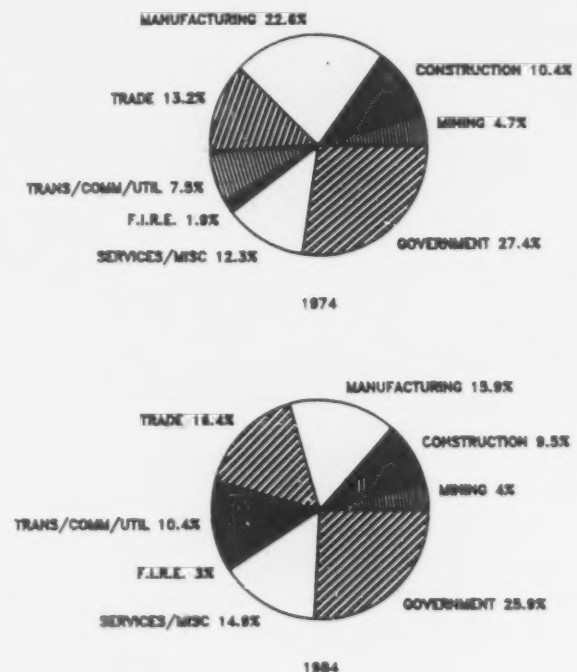
Gulf Coast's construction industry and secondary industries have been big contributors to employment growth. Construction employment more than doubled over the past six years, a beneficiary of state capital expenditures and subsidized residential mortgage rates. The region's secondary sector exploded during this period. Trade and government (state and local) employment grew more than 1,000 jobs and the service industry was not far behind. During this same period some of the area's standard basic sector industries such as mining (oil and gas), manufacturing (fish processing) and federal government either remained unchanged or declined. The losses (manufacturing and federal government) were overwhelmed by the gains made in the region's construction and secondary industries. In total, the Gulf Coast's economy supports 4,738 jobs more than it did in 1980.

Gulf Coast's employment growth is slowing, after peaking at 7.8% in 1983. Given heavy dependence on oil revenues, the decline in this source of economic stimulus will have a dampening effect on the region's economy. Slower growth is expected in the near future, probably in the 2-3% range. Seward is one city in the region which will counter this trend. Construction of the prison will push Seward's permanent employment considerably higher than it is today. Though Seward has grown slower than the rest of the Peninsula, it should catch up in the coming years.

Rapid expansion in employment is usually accom-

panied by a corresponding drop in unemployment. This did not happen in the Gulf Coast region, nor in the state because the number of new job seekers actually grew faster than the number of new jobs. The unemployment rate for the region was 12.2% in 1980 compared to 12.8% in 1984. During this period of

Graph IV-5
Gulf Coast Employment
Percent Distribution by Major Industry
1974 and 1984



strong employment growth in the region, the nation was experiencing its worst post-war recession. Many of the unemployed came to Alaska looking for work. Now that the national economy has improved fewer job seekers are coming to Alaska. However, slower employment growth will mean that unemployment will not change much.

Alaska's Southeast Economy

The origins of Southeast Alaska's economy date from Russian fur traders in Sitka prior to the purchase of Alaska. As a prosperous seaport and a link to the North American continent, Sitka flourished in the mid-1800's with an economy based on providing natural resource wealth to Russia. Southeast Alaska's link with government employment also began in this era when Sitka was chosen as the Russian territorial capital.

The next phase of Southeast Alaska's economic growth occurred in the 1880's shortly after America purchased the territory of Alaska: the Klondike gold rush to Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Southeast Alaska reaped economic benefits immediately. As a safe haven for fortune hunters heading north, the Inside Passage became one of the most traveled routes of its era. Gold rush boom towns of Skagway and Dyea sprang from nowhere as jumping off points for travelers heading over the famed Chilkoot Trail into the interior. Some gold seekers stopped before Skagway though and two of them, Joe Juneau and Richard Harris, helped shape the future of the Southeast region when they found gold near the present day location of Juneau. The Treadwell discovery soon turned into one of the largest low grade gold mines in the world and Juneau became the economic center for Southeast Alaska. Discovery of gold made Juneau the largest city in the territory and soon afterward the territorial capital was relocated in Juneau from Sitka.

During this period another industry, commercial fishing, began to take root in the Southeast. For those who didn't find gold in the hills and streams of Southeast, they found the water of Southeast Alaska teeming with another rich resource, fish. Towns like Petersburg and Wrangell, with access to rich fishing grounds began to build communities around fishing fleets and fish canneries during this era.

Gold mining was king in Southeast Alaska until the 1940's. Then government, fishing, and a relatively new industry to Alaska, the harvesting and processing of timber, began to emerge as the dominant industries in Southeast Alaska. Ketchikan, Sitka and

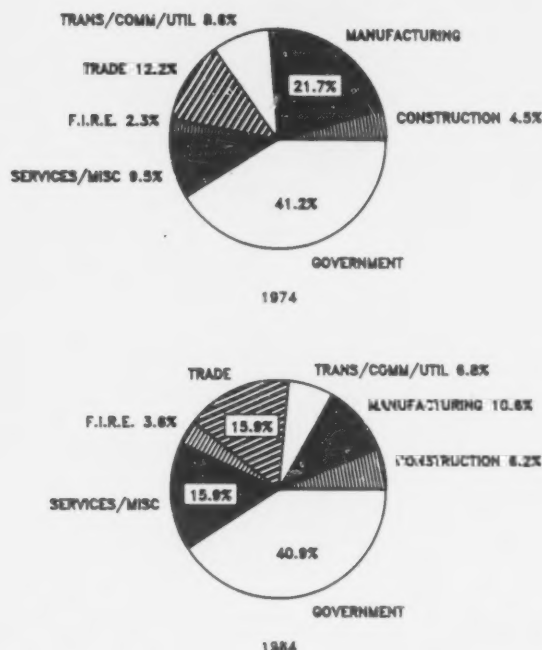
Juneau all developed local wood processing plants, and every community on the water had a fishing fleet with a cold storage and or cannery nearby. As gold mining faded, the territorial capital became a more important employer in the capital city. In 1959, Alaska became a state and Juneau was retained as the state capital further cementing the relationship between the Southeast economy and government. The earliest act of the state government to affect Southeast was the establishment of the Alaska Marine Highway System, which established a reliable transportation link between the communities of Southeast and provided a regular link between Southeast Alaska and the lower 48.

The North Slope oil lease sale and the subsequent building of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline were the biggest economic events affecting the Southeast Alaska economy since discovery of gold in the region. The revenue generated by North Slope oil propelled government into the region's most important industry. The steady growth of oil revenue allowed both state and local governments to expand services to an extent that wasn't even dreamed about prior to the pipeline.

The 1970s were good years for the private sector in Southeast, the fishing and timber industries enjoyed slow steady growth during these years. The population base of the region steadily increased and a growing secondary sector made up of the trade, services and transportation industries began to take a larger role in the region. Southeastern Alaskans no longer had to do most of their shopping via catalog, especially in the capital city.

Establishment of both regional and local Native corporations in the mid 1970s was a boom to the finance, insurance and real estate sector of the economy as well as the basic industries. Manufacturing benefited because the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act opened up prime land to private development that had previously been locked up. In Southeast Alaska, the Sealaska Corporation, largely through success in timber and fish ventures, climbed into the Fortune 500 within its first eight years of existence. Local corporations such as Goldbelt and Huna Totem also added to the economic vitality of the region. Since 1980, Southeast's primary private employers, the manufacturing industries of timber and fish, have been doing poorly. Market conditions in the timber industry and poor fish runs and the botulism scare have eroded these industry's position within the Southeast economy. As a result some of the local Native corporations have fallen upon hard times.

Graph IV-6
Southeast Employment
Percent Distribution by Major Industry
1974 and 1984



Government, both state and local, construction, retail trade and services have been the primary growth industries in Southeast during the past five years. Growth in these industries was fueled primarily by two events. The growth in state revenue allowed the expansion of state and local government services. Disposable income was enhanced through mortgage

subsidy and the initiation of the permanent fund dividend program. Increased construction activity creating more jobs was also funded through increasing state revenues. The second event which helped the Southeast's economy was the 1982 vote to retain the capital in Juneau. The vote set off a frenzy of unparalleled building activity in Juneau and began an expansion in the secondary sectors of trade and services.

1985 saw a slowdown of the Southeast economy brought about by drastic drops in state oil revenues, and over-building and expansion of the commercial and residential construction segments in Juneau. Tourism related employment helped to buoy up services and trade employment during the year however the outlook for the region is slow growth of one to two percent. For a more detailed look at the Southeast region's immediate future, please refer to the nonagricultural wage and salary employment forecast chapter.

Seafood Harvesting Employment

Seafood harvesting employment, which includes skippers/owners/operators and crew members, is not counted in the other methods of measuring employment described in this publication. Fishing employment is not covered by unemployment insurance unless the number of the crew is ten or more and recieved a wage and salary. Since most crew members work for a share of the catch they are considered self employed. In order to estimate seafood harvesting employment, an alternative method is used.

Table IV-5
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
by Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1985

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag Wage & Salary	25850	26250	27400	28450	29850	30800	31720	31700	31000	29050	28250	27750	29050
Construction	1150	1200	1450	1600	1750	1900	1800	1800	1800	1900	1700	1450	1600
Manufacturing	1900	2100	2550	2900	3450	3750	4700	4550	3850	2900	2500	2300	3100
Food & Kindred	400	400	500	750	1000	1150	2100	2450	1650	700	500	500	1000
Lumber & Paper	1300	1500	1850	1900	2200	2350	2350	1850	1950	1950	1750	1550	1850
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1650	1700	1750	1850	1900	2050	2200	2300	2200	1900	1800	1850	1950
Trade	4100	4050	4150	4300	4700	5100	5150	5150	4950	4650	4600	4600	4650
Wholesale	350	350	350	350	400	400	450	450	400	400	400	350	400
Retail	3750	3700	3800	3950	4300	4700	4700	4700	4550	4250	4200	4250	4250
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1150	1150	1150	1150	1100	1150	1100	1100
Mining, Services & Misc.	4150	4100	4200	4350	4550	4850	4900	4900	4850	4550	4400	4400	4550
Government	11850	12050	12250	12400	12450	12000	11820	11850	12200	12050	12100	12050	12100
Federal	1950	1950	1950	2000	2100	2200	2250	2250	2200	2050	2000	2000	2100
State	5500	5550	5650	5800	5650	5550	5570	5550	5550	5400	5350	5300	5550
Local	4400	4550	4650	4600	4700	4250	4000	4050	4450	4600	4750	4750	4450

Benchmark date March 1984

Table IV-6
Seafood Harvesting
Statewide Employment by Species
1983

Species	Ann. Avg.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Salmon	5039	81	185	368	487	2359	14952	22062	14950	3885	704	264	169
Shellfish	1362	781	2378	2411	1101	1193	784	691	867	1488	1496	1672	1414
Halibut	980	--	--	--	--	--	10034	417	922	379	--	--	--
Bottomfish	123	131	159	184	184	172	67	76	76	65	86	114	162
Sablefish	95	12	12	55	115	218	20	153	135	203	192	7	15
Herring	348	--	41	525	961	2559	6	16	32	8	4	8	16
Total Employment	7946	1005	2775	3543	2848	6501	25863	23482	16982	6028	2491	2065	1776

What is actually counted in measuring seafood harvesting employment is the number of fishing vessels making landings at processors. If a vessel makes more than one landing during a month it is counted only once for that month and not each time it lands. To get a better estimate of seafood harvesting employment, a survey was performed before this data series was begun. The survey obtained information on average crew size for a vessel in each fishery. The average crew size for each fishery is termed the crew factor. By multiplying the crew factor times the number of vessels making landings in each fishery, an estimate can be made of the number of people engaged in seafood harvesting.

The most recent data on seafood harvesting employment is for 1983. Only statewide data is presented here though data is available for the four regions: Southeast, Gulf Coast, Southwest, and Northern. This regional data is available in the publication *Seafood Harvesting and Processing Employment, 1982 - 1983*.

Besides the commercial fishers themselves there are the tender boats that transport fish for the processors, fish canning processors, fresh and frozen fish processors, refrigerated warehousing, wholesale distribution, and a myriad of secondary services such as boat repair, oil and fuel, and other supplies required to maintain the crew and vessels. These other factors in the seafood industry are included in nonagricultural wage and salary employment so they need no special treatment.

Nonagricultural Employment

While 'employment' appears to be a simple concept, it can be defined in various ways. Confusion often arises over two basic types of employment data available: employment by place of resident and employment by place of work. Table IV-1 gives the different employment definitions and the source and methodology of the employment estimates.

Employment by place of residence is determined by taking a monthly survey of households. Employment by place of work is determined by a count of employment provided monthly by employers. A secondary difference is that employment by place of work, referred to as nonagricultural employment, is available as estimates (Current Employment Statistics (CES)) or actual counts (ES-202). Nonagricultural wage and salary employment specifically excludes self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, and agricultural workers. Fish harvesting employment is excluded as crews work for a share of the catch and are considered self employed.

Place of Work

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces nonagricultural employment estimates by industry for the State and six regions. The estimates are available with a one-month lag. CES data are published in *Alaska Economic Trends*. The estimates are based on a voluntary sample survey of employers. Where the sample is inadequate, or information is available that is unlikely to be reflected in the sample, analyst judgement is used to adjust the sample based estimate.

Actual counts of nonagricultural employment are produced by the ES-202 program. These data are primarily derived from unemployment insurance records, and are therefore only available after a six to nine month lag. Industry and area detail is available in the Alaska Department of Labor's *Statistical Quarterly* publication. Data are provided for the State and 29 census divisions through 1983. Beginning in the first quarter 1984 there was a change to 23 census areas. For people who need census area data the *Statistical Quarterly* is available upon request from Research and Analysis. Data for the 23 census areas is available from 1980 to the present while the 29 census division detail ends in 1983.

Nonagricultural employment is a measure of jobs, not people. A person who has two jobs is counted twice.

Table IV-7
Types of Employment Measures

By Place of Residence (Labor Force Employment)		By Place of Work (Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment)	
		Current Employment Statistics (CES)	ES-202
Description	Estimated number of persons employed by place of residence.	Estimated number of employed workers by place of work; a job count as opposed to a person count. It counts multiple job holders as if different employees.	Actual number of workers employed during a UI-covered period that contains the week of the 12th of each month. Also considered a job count as opposed to a person count.
Responsible Agency	Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis using Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology.	Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis using Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology.	Alaska Department of Labor Research and Analysis
Source of Data	Residency adjusted CES employment. CES data are one of the inputs into a 43 step procedure whose results are adjusted by the CPS control of total employment. This CPS adjustment ensures comparability between states. Labor force employment by place of residence includes nonagricultural employment and estimates for domestic, agricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers.	Sample survey of employers which produces estimates of the number of workers employed during the week of the 12th of each month. The Current Employment Statistics program is often called the establishment survey. It includes estimates for non-UI covered employment.	Quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal UI laws. To more accurately depict total nonagricultural employment, estimates are made for the following non-covered types of employment: railroad; religious; elected and appointed officials.
Time Period	Monthly One month lag.	Monthly One month lag.	Once each quarter monthly employment 6-9 month lag.
Geographic Distribution	Alaska 6 Estimating Regions 29 Census Divisions	Alaska, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Anchorage-MatSu, Interior Gulf Coast and Southeast regions.	Alaska 29 Census Divisions
Published in	<i>Alaska Economic Trends</i>	<i>Alaska Economic Trends</i>	Available from Research

All data is based on the week of the month which includes the twelfth day of the month. This 'key week' method helps diminish problems created by job turnover. No distinction is made between full-time and part-time work. ES-202 data do not include classified educational employees during the summer months. CES data does include these workers if they receive a paycheck for the summer months. Every January CES employment estimates undergo a process referred to as 'benchmark'. ES-202 employment counts produced during the previous year replace estimates for the corresponding months. Estimates for which ES-202 data are not available for the past year are adjusted to reflect the most recent information. This results in current estimates that are more reliable. The 'benchmark' data are published in the March issue of *Alaska Economic Trends*.

Place of Residence

State and area employment and unemployment estimates are prepared monthly using the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Manual for developing Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). The LAUS estimating procedures uses an amalgam of methods developed and modified over the years including the Current Population Survey (CPS). The advantage of this procedure is that the employment estimates are consistent with the national and other states' employment estimates. The CPS is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. It is a monthly survey of households conducted throughout the nation. Embodied in the CPS are the standard definitions of employed, unemployed, and not in the work force. The CPS sam-

ple in most states is not sufficiently large to provide reliable data, so data from two other major sources and the decennial census which provide labor information at the sub-national level are also used. This data is then combined in a procedure whose results are adjusted by the CPS control to make employment and unemployment estimates that are compatible between states.

Tables IV-2 through IV-8 list 1983 nonagricultural employment estimates (1983 benchmark) for Alaska and six regions of the state. Historical tables are in Appendix Tables A-7 through A-13. Estimates are also published monthly for Anchorage, Anchorage-MatSu, Fairbanks, Interior, Gulf Coast, and the Southeast.

Chapter V

Industry Employment Forecast

Alaska

Alaska's economic growth over the past five years has been driven by the increase in oil tax revenues and the related rapid increase in state expenditures. Alaska's economic history has been one of booms and perceived busts. Following gold, military and oil related growth periods the perceived collapse failed to materialize. Speculation has been that falling oil prices will result in an economic decline in Alaska. Unless world oil prices collapse, Alaska will enjoy continued economic expansion, albeit slowly, and not all industries will participate in this growth.

As Alaska's economy matures, expansion in the finance, services, and trade industries will provide the basis for growth in employment. Employment growth over the next two years will occur as the economy adjusts to changes in the size and make-up of the population. These changes include natural increases (births over deaths) and a population that has a large, growing age group that typically spends more than its income to buy cars, houses and to educate their children. (See Chapter II for more information on population changes.)

The state's total general fund unrestricted revenues increased from \$333 million in 1975 to \$765 million in 1978 and to over \$4,100 million in 1982, the peak year for state tax revenues. Since 1982, state revenues have declined to an estimated \$3,314 million for fiscal year 1985. Delays in state capital construction projects, the lag effect of state expenditures and a continued high level of state expenditures added impetus to economic growth. The decline in oil prices and corresponding decline in state tax revenues forces Alaska's economy to look to other areas for continued employment growth.

Alaska's nonagricultural employment is estimated to have increased 2.4% in 1985. This compares to 4.9% growth in 1984, 6.3% in 1983, and 7.2% in 1982. While Alaska's economy is unlikely to experience the rates

of employment growth of the early 1980's, employment growth will be disappointing only in that comparative sense. Growth in employment will average around 2% during 1986-1987 which would seem acceptable were it not for expectations built up during years of high growth.

Mining

Although declining oil prices have affected expectations about the oil and gas industry, employment in mining is forecast to increase. Presently, oil and gas employment accounts for approximately 90% of Alaska's mining employment. North Slope development projects have been responsible for recent increases in mining employment and will account for increases during the forecast period. As North Slope fields mature and less productive fields are brought on line the industry will become more labor intensive. Because of the lead time required to find and develop oil and gas fields, exploration activities will remain at levels of the past two years.

The Usibelli Mine, near Healy, Alaska, will likely increase employment in response to increased demand for coal from Korea but no significant increase in coal mining employment is expected until the Beluga coal fields are brought into production, at the earliest, near the end of the forecast period.

No significant increase in mineral mining employment is expected until improvements in mineral prices become apparent. Even then it is unlikely that any of the deposits now under development will begin production before the late 1980s. Employment related to industrial mineral mining, which is related to construction will decline slightly during this time as forecasts indicate a decline in construction activities.

Construction

Residential and commercial overbuilding and less state supported construction will be offset by increased military and North Slope construction to moderate declines in construction employment. It is

estimated that construction employment declined by 6.9% in 1985 and declines of 7.2% in 1986 and 10.6% in 1987 are forecast. Construction employment is expected to contract to a more sustainable level. Because of extensive over-building in some segments of the economy there was the danger of a collapse in construction activities. Increasing military and related civilian employment in Alaska and previously planned oil related construction have alleviated this concern.

Long term construction employment will begin to grow again as the excess inventory of residential and commercial space is consumed over the next two years. Construction has always contributed less to secondary and tertiary industries in Alaska so a decline in construction activity will not have much impact on the local economy. Much of the decline in employment will be from the nonresident population so that the loss of salaries means less than in other industries.

Manufacturing

The significance of the manufacturing industry to Alaska's economy is often overlooked. One problem is that nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates do not include estimates of fish harvesting (the fishermen) employment but only include fish processing employment. Total employment in the fishing industry is nearly twice that reported under food and kindred product employment (see Table IV-6) which is largely employment in fish processing. In addition, this industry is the mainstay of the economy in many communities around the state, adding both industry and geographic diversity to Alaska's economy.

Employment in manufacturing is forecast to grow an average of 2% per year over the next two years, with most of the growth in fishing related employment. Declines in fish processing employment over the past two years were the result of poor shellfish harvests. Employment increased in 1985 and is forecast to continue increasing in 1986 and 1987. The 1985 commercial salmon season was estimated to be the largest in history and the fifth straight year the harvest exceeded 100 million fish. Stability of the record salmon runs can be attributed to several factors including supplemental production from state and private hatcheries. Since the hatchery program was introduced an increase in the catch has been paralleled by the growth in the fry release. There has also been steady development and increased employment in the bottomfish industry in Alaska. With the emphasis on the benefits of fish products as a substitute for red meat in America's diet this industry is well positioned for continued growth.

Unfortunately, the outlook for the other areas of manufacturing are not as bright. The lumber industry is forecast to have slight declines over the next two years. Most of the losses in this industry have occurred in the pulp and sawmills in the Southeast while the logging sector has remained strong. This can be partially attributed to the fact that logs from native lands do not require processing before export. There is some slight growth anticipated in other areas of the state as small sawmills process lumber for local consumption.

The third area of manufacturing in Alaska is made up largely of newspapers and other printing firms, oil refining and chemical production, and construction related manufacturing. Employment related to the manufacturing of construction products such as concrete blocks is expected to decline as construction declines. These losses will offset any slight gains in other manufacturing firms.

Transportation, Communications, and Utilities

The transportation, communications, and utilities industries is forecast to grow in line with overall employment. The trucking and warehousing segment of this industry will be affected by declines in construction related activity as employment declines in the trucking and warehousing sector are forecast for 1986 and with only a slight increase is forecast in 1987. After a disappointing 1984 year for water transportation employment this segment of the industry appears to have rebounded in 1985 and continued growth is expected over the next two years. Much of the loss in employment in 1984 was because of improvements in the way material was handled and because of an off year for North Slope activity. With oil industry activities on the North Slope increasing, 1985 through 1987 should be steady growth years for water transportation.

The air and miscellaneous transportation segment will increase with improved tourism traffic and the increase in school bus needs. The other transportation and communications segment will not see gains in employment as technological advances in the communications area and associated declines in employment will offset slight employment gains in electric, gas and other utilities.

Trade

Trade, along with services and the finance and insurance industries, will provide some of the strongest areas of growth over the next two years. Beside the growing population and changing demographics more goods and services that previously were provid-

ed from outside the state will be available in Alaska. This trend will continue as the Alaska economy matures.

Growth in wholesale and retail trade employment will be dampened somewhat by the decline in construction. Year to year employment declines occurred during 1985 in construction related retail establishments such as hardware stores, lumber yards and furniture stores. This is reflected in the anemic growth in employment in the other trade sector. However, gains in tourism traffic, as the dollar's value to other currencies continue to improve, will result in substantial gains in tourism related trade employment.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Financial services remain an area that offer substantial opportunities in Alaska over the next several years. It has only been in the last few years that many financial services available in the rest of the U.S. have begun to be made available in Alaska. Changes in the banking industry now make it easier for firms to provide the full range of financial services, another sign that Alaska's economy has reached a maturity not previously seen.

Services and Miscellaneous

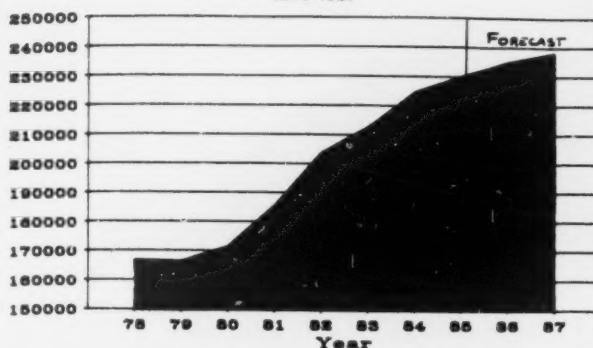
Nearly all sectors of this industry are expected to have gains in employment. Again, decline in construction is the only negative news as engineering and architect firms and other firms that depend on construction for a substantial part of their business will experience slight declines in employment. However, these declines will be more than offset by gains in employment in hotels, medical services, and business and personal services.

Government

Growth in the state's operating and capital budget during the early 1980s was a major contributor to employment growth in Alaska. With growth in state expenditures, employment in state government grew from 15,400 in 1980 to 20,500 in 1985, a 33% increase. With state expenditures providing the bulk of funds to local communities, local employment also grew during this period from 21,800 in 1980 to an estimated 30,800 in 1985.

Because of the important role the state plays in Alaska's economy, there is concern about what will happen to state expenditures given the current world oil situation. While declines in the price of oil mean a tighter state budget, prospects for settlement of the Trans Alaska Pipeline Tariff Case, as well as other

Graph V-1
Alaska Annual Employment
1978-1987



revenue sources to the state could mitigate the impact of lower oil prices. It is assumed in this forecast that the state will successfully settle in the TAPS tariff case and will utilize other revenue sources if necessary to keep from reducing state expenditures drastically.

While local government employment has increased rapidly the past few years, Alaska's local governments provide fewer services than their counterparts in comparably sized communities of the U.S.. Growing pressure for these services will force communities to increase local taxes to provide additional revenue to pay for these services. As a result, local government employment will continue to make gains through 1987.

The federal government continues to expand its presence in Alaska. A growing military presence, interest in Alaska's fisheries, oil exploration on federal lands, increased air traffic, as well as the demands of a growing population on mail and other federal services, will keep federal government growing.

Summary

While there may be reason for concern about the performance of the Alaska economy over the next several years, the disappointment will be with the rate of growth in employment, not the lack of growth. With Alaska's wealth of natural resources, the long term outlook is very attractive and the next few years may be a period of opportunity for those with a longer term vision. The expanding military presence and planned activities on the North Slope will limit the impact of reduced state spending as a changing and growing population will provide a base for continued expansion.

Table V-1
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter
Alaska
1986-1987

	Q1 1986	Q2 1986	Q3 1986	Q4 1986	Q1 1987	Q2 1987	Q3 1987	Q4 1987
Nonag. Wage & Salary	221700	235250	249800	233650	224950	239150	253350	236050
Construction	13400	17450	21550	17300	11950	16000	20100	14550
Mining	9350	9500	9750	8950	9550	9800	10100	9350
Manufacturing	8100	11750	18650	9300	8400	12000	18900	9350
Food & Kindred Prod.	3200	6100	12800	4000	3500	6450	13150	4200
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1750	2450	2550	2050	1700	2400	2450	2000
All Other Mfg.	3150	3200	3350	3250	3200	3200	3300	3200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	17800	19200	20500	18700	17900	19500	20800	18900
Trucking & Whseing.	1900	2050	2250	1950	1800	2100	2350	1950
Water Transportation	1150	1400	1750	1500	1200	1450	1850	1550
Air Transportation	5850	6500	7000	6300	6000	6650	7050	6450
Other Trans. Comm.	8900	9250	9550	8950	8900	9250	9550	8950
Trade	43700	46500	48600	47300	45200	48000	50100	48800
Wholesale	8600	9050	9450	9100	8950	9450	9800	9450
Retail	35100	37500	39200	38200	36200	38600	40300	39300
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5100	5300	5650	5850	5350	5500	5850	6050
Food Stores	6050	6450	6700	6550	6300	6700	6900	6800
Eating & Drinking Pl.	12450	13850	14650	13750	13000	14350	15150	14250
Other Retail Trade	11450	11900	12250	12100	11550	12000	12350	12200
Finance Ins. & R.E.	13300	13800	14100	13900	13800	14300	14600	14400
Services & Misc.	44550	45600	47050	45450	45400	46500	48100	46350
Government	71500	71500	69600	72800	72800	73000	70700	74300
Federal	17400	18150	18500	17700	17750	18450	18750	18000
State	21250	20750	20300	21400	21250	20800	20300	21450
Local	32850	32500	30850	33700	33850	33750	31650	34900

Table V-2
Industry Employment Forecast
Annual Average and Percent Change
Alaska
1984-1987

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	1984-1985 Percent Change	Annual Average 1986	1985-1986 Percent Change	Annual Average 1987	1986-1987 Percent Change
Nonag. Wage & Salary	225000	230350	2.4%	235100	2.1%	238400	1.4%
Mining	8800	9250	5.1%	9400	1.3%	9700	3.4%
Construction	20100	18800	-6.5%	17450	-7.3%	15600	-10.2%
Manufacturing	11200	11650	4.0%	11950	2.4%	12200	1.8%
Food & Kindred Prod.	6000	6250	4.2%	6500	4.6%	6800	4.6%
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2200	2200	0.0%	2200	0.0%	2100	-3.2%
All Other Mfg.	3000	3200	6.7%	3250	0.0%	3200	-0.0%
Trans. Comm. & Util.	18900	18750	-0.1%	19050	1.5%	19300	1.2%
Trucking & Whseing.	2300	2200	-4.3%	2050	-8.5%	2050	2.5%
Water Transportation	1300	1400	7.7%	1450	4.8%	1500	3.6%
Air Transportation	6000	5850	2.5%	6400	8.8%	6550	2.4%
Other Trans. Comm.	9200	9200	0.0%	9200	0.0%	9200	0.0%
Trade	44600	45300	1.6%	46500	2.7%	48000	3.2%
Wholesale	8600	8750	1.7%	9050	3.1%	9450	4.3%
Retail	36000	36550	1.5%	37500	2.5%	38600	3.2%
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5100	5250	2.9%	5450	4.7%	5700	3.9%
Food Stores	5800	6150	6.0%	6450	4.9%	6700	3.9%
Eating & Drinking Pl.	13000	13250	1.9%	13650	3.3%	14200	3.8%
Other Retail Trade	12100	11950	1.2%	11900	-4.0%	12050	1.0%
Finance Ins. & R.E.	12300	13100	6.5%	13750	5.1%	14300	3.8%
Services & Misc.	43200	44650	3.4%	45650	2.3%	46600	2.0%
Government	65900	68900	4.6%	71300	3.5%	72700	1.9%
Federal	18300	17600	-3.8%	17900	1.7%	18200	1.5%
State	19200	20500	6.8%	20900	2.2%	20950	0.2%
Local	28400	30800	8.5%	32500	5.4%	33500	3.3%

Anchorage

The Anchorage employment forecast for 1986 and 1987 projects moderate growth in all industries except construction. Declines in construction will be due to overbuilding in residential and commercial markets and leveling population and income. This is a continuation of a trend that began in 1985. From 1980 to 1984 employment grew over 41% while construction employment grew 85%. In 1985 total employment grew a less dynamic 3.2% while construction employment fell 6.5%. Total employment is forecast to increase 1.8% in 1986 and 2.2% in 1987 with construction employment decreasing by 9.6% in 1986 and 7.7% in 1987.

Anchorage employment growth is forecast to outpace statewide employment because Anchorage will not feel the full repercussion of a depressed pulp and lumber industry and King Crab fishery; however, Anchorage employment is forecast to grow more slowly than Fairbanks employment because of the army's planned expansion in Fairbanks. Anchorage, the primary commerce and distribution center for the state will receive economic stimulus from growth in other areas of the state, particularly from North Slope oil field development.

Mining

Despite the well-publicized reorganization and streamlining in the national operations of Anchorage based oil companies, employment in the mining sector has continued to grow and is forecast to increase 6.0% and 4.5% in 1986 and 1987. Oil and gas operations represent over 94% of mining employment in Anchorage. Anchorage support staffs for North Slope oil and gas operations will grow in response to ongoing recovery enhancement operations of the Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk fields and the development of marginal North Slope oil fields. New fields coming on line in 1986 and 1987 are Milne Point, Lisburne and Endicott.

The North Slope is a mainstay of U.S. domestic oil production. Since start up in 1977 the Prudhoe Bay field has produced 4 billion barrels of oil while the Kuparuk field has produced 100 million barrels in its three year life. Together they send 1.5 million barrels a day through the pipeline supplying 18% of the nation's annual domestic crude oil production. Anchorage plays a vital part in this production as the location of oil company headquarters. Some growth is anticipated in coal, precious metals, and nonmineral mining employment primarily related to exploration.

Construction

Construction employment is forecast to decline 9.6% in 1986 and 7.7% in 1987. A surplus of residential and commercial space and declines in state funded construction projects contribute to this decline. Some large publicly funded projects for the 1986 building season are the Project 80s Performing Arts Center and new police headquarters. Large private projects include Providence Hospital Project 1990 expansion which will double the size of the hospital. Humana Hospital will be completing its expansion and remodeling. Major retail construction include the 326,000 square foot expansion of Dimond Mall.

The proposed downtown mall will add impetus to the construction sector. The planning stage continues in earnest but no final plans have been approved. Other projects include hotel expansion and schools. The bond issues passed in October 1985 will provide \$103 million in school bonds, \$15.5 million for roads and \$25 million for waste water and water quality projects.

Government

Government is forecast to expand by 1.5% in 1986 and 0.9% in 1987. Federal government is anticipated to remain stable throughout the forecast period. The continual transfer of many federal functions to the state government and increases in employment at the University of Alaska and Anchorage Community College will push state government employment up 3.5% by 1987.

The Anchorage School District will contribute a large share of local government growth though demand for additional services contribute to local government increases. However, since state revenues are falling, a larger share of the burden will rest on Anchorage residents for additional services. Should state revenues fall enough to require cuts in state employment, the loss of revenues and employment will be detrimental to growth in local government employment.

Secondary Industries

The secondary or distributive industries consist of transportation, communications and utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE); and services. A surge in population and income during the 1980-1984 period generated rapid employment growth in these sectors, led by trade and FIRE. Since population and income are expected to stabilize in 1986 and 1987, employment growth in the secondary industries is forecast to adjust from rapid to moder-

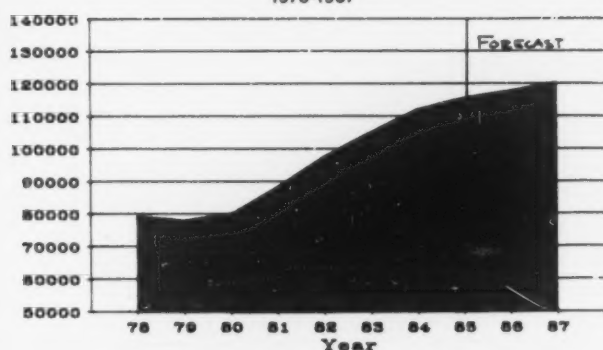
Table V-3
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter
Anchorage
1986-1987

	Q1 1986	Q2 1986	Q3 1986	Q4 1986	Q1 1987	Q2 1987	Q3 1987	Q4 1987
Nonag. Wage & Salary	112950	116900	121850	118850	115750	119500	123950	121400
Mining	4300	4400	4450	4350	4550	4650	4700	4550
Construction	7000	8400	10200	8450	6400	7600	9400	8050
Manufacturing	2400	2750	3750	2750	2550	2950	3900	3000
Food and Kindred Prod.	300	550	1450	500	400	700	1500	600
Other Mfg.	2100	2200	2300	2250	2150	2250	2400	2400
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9250	9700	10300	9600	9500	10100	10500	9950
Trucking & Whseing.	1200	1300	1350	1200	1250	1300	1300	1200
Water Transportation	350	400	450	400	400	450	450	400
Air Transportation	3550	3750	4050	3700	3650	3950	4150	3800
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	4150	4250	4450	4300	4200	4400	4600	4550
Trade	27900	28700	29550	29800	29000	29600	30300	30400
Wholesale	6750	7050	7050	7000	6950	7150	7200	7100
Retail	21150	21650	22500	22800	22050	22450	23100	23350
Gen. Merchandise	1600	1550	1650	1800	1650	1650	1750	1800
Food Stores	3050	3200	3300	3200	3150	3250	3350	3400
Eating and Drinking Pl.	8300	8500	8900	8850	8700	8850	9100	9050
Other Retail Trade	8200	8400	8650	8950	8550	8700	8900	9100
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	9100	9250	9450	9550	9550	9600	9700	9750
Services & Misc.	26400	27250	27750	27450	27600	28250	28600	28450
Government	26600	26450	26400	26900	26600	26750	26850	27150
Federal	9850	9850	10050	9800	9800	9900	10000	9600
State	7200	7100	7000	7450	7150	7200	7250	7600
Local	9550	9500	9350	9650	9650	9650	9600	10000

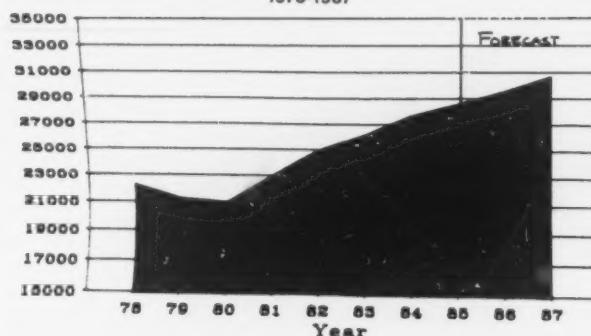
Table V-4
Industry Employment Forecast
Annual Average and Percent Change
Anchorage
1984-1987

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	1984-1985 Percent Change	Annual Average 1986	1985-1986 Percent Change	Annual Average 1987	1986-1987 Percent Change
Nonag. Wage & Salary	112050	115600	3.2%	117650	1.8%	120150	2.1%
Mining	3900	4150	6.4%	4400	6.0%	4600	4.5%
Construction	10050	9400	-6.5%	8500	-9.6%	7850	-7.6%
Manufacturing	2650	2800	5.7%	2900	3.6%	3100	6.9%
Food and Kindred	650	700	7.7%	700	0.0%	800	14.3%
Other Mfg.	2000	2100	5.0%	2200	4.8%	2300	4.5%
Trans. Comm. & Util.	9150	9400	2.7%	9700	3.2%	10000	3.1%
Trucking & Whseing.	1250	1250	0.0%	1250	0.0%	1250	0.0%
Water Transportation	350	350	0.0%	400	14.3%	400	0.0%
Air Transportation	3700	3700	0.0%	3750	1.4%	3900	4.0%
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3850	4100	6.5%	4300	4.9%	4450	3.5%
Trade	27000	28150	4.3%	29000	3.0%	29850	2.9%
Wholesale	6550	6750	3.1%	6950	3.0%	7100	2.2%
Retail	20450	21400	4.6%	22050	3.0%	22750	3.2%
Gen. Merchandise	1650	1600	-3.0%	1650	3.1%	1700	3.0%
Food Stores	2950	3150	6.8%	3200	1.6%	3300	3.1%
Eating and Drinking Places	7950	8400	5.7%	8650	3.0%	8950	3.5%
Other Retail Trade	7900	8250	4.4%	8550	3.6%	8800	2.9%
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	8650	9050	4.6%	9350	3.3%	9650	3.2%
Services & Misc.	25200	26450	5.0%	27200	2.8%	28250	3.9%
Government	25450	26200	2.9%	26600	1.5%	26850	0.9%
Federal	10150	9900	-2.5%	9900	0.0%	9850	-0.5%
State	6600	7050	6.8%	7200	2.1%	7300	1.4%
Local	8700	9250	6.3%	9500	2.7%	9750	2.6%

Graph V-2
Anchorage Annual Employment
1978-1987



Graph V-3
Fairbanks Annual Employment
1978-1987



ate growth. These industries will benefit as Anchorage continues to replace lower 48 cities as the source of goods and services previously unavailable in Alaska. Increased tourism in 1986 and 1987 will add impetus to firms providing goods and services to tourists, such as accommodations, gift shops, and air and bus transportation.

Fairbanks

Fairbanks is presently at the end of a period of rapid economic growth. The average annual employment growth rate during the past five years has been 6%, a rate of growth which has been the envy of much of the nation. Most of the economic development that has taken place since 1980 was a result of revenue generated from oil industry development. However, recent declines in the value of oil have resulted in revenue declines. This revenue decline, though not precipitous, is now having dampening effect on the entire state's economy. Fairbanks, unlike much of the state, may be shielded to a degree because it has found a substitute source for economic growth, the military.

In 1984 the army announced the possibility of Fairbanks being chosen as the headquarters for a light infantry division. A number of areas in the country were contending for the division, but Fairbanks was chosen in late 1985. The exact number of military personnel was still uncertain when this forecast was produced, but it appears that approximately 3,300 additional soldiers will be stationed at Fort Wainwright. This represents a more than doubling of the base's military population. The average number of dependents per soldier is approximately 1.27, which means the total gain in Fairbanks' military population could be 7,450 or more. The population is not expected to increase abruptly but will gradually build up over a period of at least four years. Although the bulk of the troops will not arrive until 1987, construc-

tion of some facilities is expected to begin in 1986.

The economic activity created by the expansion of the military is not expected to be on the same scale as the construction of the oil pipeline or recent state spending but the military's impact on Fairbanks should be great enough to keep Fairbanks' economy growing during the forecast period in spite of falling oil revenues. The exact impact is difficult to assess because numbers and timetables are still unclear. Presently, 1987 appears to be the big year for military expansion. Preliminary figures indicate 1200 new soldiers arriving in 1987 and a construction budget in excess of \$200 million for housing and other facilities. This is more money than was ever appropriated to Fairbanks from the state legislature for any one year in the past. It also exceeds any total residential and commercial permit construction valuation amount for the Borough in the 1980s. Given these assumptions and no precipitous decline in oil revenues, our forecast for the next two years keeps Fairbanks' economy growing by 3% in 1986 and 3.9% in 1987.

North Slope activity is expected to pick up during the next two years. This should provide an additional boost to Fairbanks both as an employer for Fairbanks residents and a supplier of goods and services.

Growth Industries

Six of Fairbanks' eight industries are projected to grow during the two year forecast period. They include construction; trade; services; finance, insurance and real estate; manufacturing; and government. Forecasting the construction industry would have been simple if the military expansion was not on the horizon. Without the military expansion, construction was expected to decline moderately in 1986 because of a drop in residential and commercial activity. Instead a repeat of 1985 levels is expected in 1986, and 1987 will grow because of large scale

military related construction. Some of these industries, particularly trade and services, would have grown during the forecast period with or without the military, but the military expansion will push their employment even higher. Manufacturing, though only a small support industry in Fairbanks, will continue to grow with the general expansion in the economy. Though restrained by falling oil revenues, government is expected to increase at both the state and local levels to accommodate a growing secondary school and resident population. Federal government will grow because additional civilian support at Ft. Wain-

wright will accompany the expansion.

The Remainder of the Economy

Transportation, communication and utilities will remain largely unchanged during the forecast period. This industry tends to be extremely stable over the long run, though recently it has experienced some small losses. Mining is expected to decline slightly because mineral prices remain low providing little incentive for new gold production.

Table V-5
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter
Fairbanks
1986-1987

	Q1 1986	Q2 1986	Q3 1986	Q4 1986	Q1 1987	Q2 1987	Q3 1987	Q4 1987
Nonag. Wage & Salary	27350	29750	31150	29500	28450	30800	32200	30850
Mining	100	150	200	100	100	150	200	100
Construction	2100	2900	3650	2650	2200	3100	3950	2800
Manufacturing	550	650	650	600	550	650	650	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2650	2800	2950	2600	2700	2800	2950	2600
Trade	5900	6600	6800	6550	6050	6750	7100	6950
Wholesale	1050	1050	1150	1150	1100	1150	1250	1200
Retail	4850	5550	5650	5400	4950	5600	5850	5750
Finance-Ins. & Real Estate	950	1000	1050	1000	950	1000	1050	1050
Services & Misc.	5350	5700	6050	5750	5550	5850	6200	5950
Government	9750	9950	9800	10250	10350	10500	10100	10800
Federal	2700	2900	2950	2750	3950	3100	3150	3100
State	4050	4100	4050	4350	4200	4200	4150	4450
Local	3000	2950	2800	3150	3200	3200	2800	3250

Table V-6
Industry Employment Forecast
Annual Average and Percent Change
Fairbanks
1984-1987

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	1984-1985 Percent Change	Annual Average 1986	1985-1986 Percent Change	Annual Average 1987	1986-1987 Percent Change
Nonag. Wage & Salary	27700	28600	3.2%	29450	3.0%	30600	3.9%
Mining	150	150	0.0%	150	0.0%	150	0.0%
Construction	2850	2850	0.0%	2850	0.0%	3000	5.3%
Manufacturing	500	550	10.0%	600	9.1%	600	0.0%
Trans. Comm. & Util.	2800	2750	-1.8%	2750	0.0%	2750	0.0%
Trade	5800	6100	5.2%	6450	5.7%	6750	4.7%
Wholesale	1050	1050	0.0%	1100	4.8%	1200	9.1%
Retail	4750	5050	6.3%	5350	5.9%	5550	3.7%
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	950	1000	5.3%	1000	0.0%	1000	0.0%
Services & Misc.	5400	5550	2.8%	5700	2.7%	5900	3.5%
Government	9250	9650	4.3%	10150	3.1%	10450	5.0%
Federal	2700	2750	1.9%	2850	3.6%	3100	8.8%
State	3850	4050	5.2%	4150	2.5%	4250	2.4%
Local	2700	2850	5.6%	3050	3.5%	3100	5.1%

Southeast

The Southeast Alaska industry employment forecast for 1986 and 1987 projects slight growth in employment. From 1980 to 1984 employment in Southeast experienced heady growth as did much of the remainder of the state. During the last year this growth rate in employment has slowed dramatically, primarily due to a decline in construction employment. During the next two years, other growth industries of Southeast Alaska, namely the secondary industries of services and trade, will slow their rate of growth in employment. Industries which have had deteriorating employment during the past several years such as transportation and manufacturing, will continue to experience employment losses in 1986 and 1987. Overall, employment is expected to grow at a rate just slightly above one percent a year during both years of the forecast, which will be a slower rate than what is expected for the rest of the state.

Manufacturing

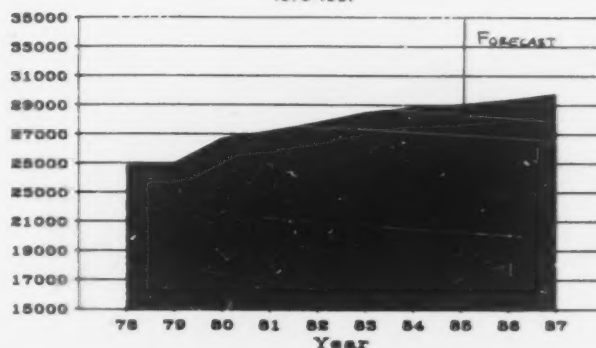
Southeast Alaska's manufacturing industry will continue to experience employment losses throughout the forecast period. Beginning in 1980, the manufacturing industry in Southeast began to deteriorate at a rather steady pace, losing two to four percent of its employment every year. The reason for the decline is the decline of Southeast Alaska's wood processing industry. The wood processing industry's outlook for the next several years holds no solution that would suggest the industry will recover from its current problems. The lumber and paper products sector will decline 2% to 3% in 1986 followed by a more than 5% drop in 1987. This forecast does assume that the Sitka pulp mill will continue to operate in the sporadic fashion that it has during the past several years, which may be somewhat optimistic considering the mill's current battle with the Environmental Protection Agency over antipollution control equipment.

Losses in the pulp and paper products sector are anticipated to be offset somewhat by gains in Alaska's fishing industry. Shellfish are anticipated to make a small comeback near the end of the forecast period, as well as the expansion of the bottomfish industry to Southeast Alaska. These two factors as well as the continuation of excellent salmon runs due to the fruition of Alaska's fisheries enhancement program will help boost seafood processing employment by 5% during the two-year period.

Government

Southeast Alaska's largest industry, government employment, is anticipated to remain relatively flat dur-

Graph V-4
Southeast Annual Employment
1978-1987



ing this forecast period. Decreasing revenue will put the squeeze on the state's operating budget beginning in fiscal year 1987 and local governments will feel the pinch in their own operating budgets. This doesn't mean that the cities of Southeast will stop providing services to their residents, however it does mean that the cities may be forced to raise taxes or user fees to generate the necessary revenue to provide the same level of services. In some cases, a growing population and the need for expanded infrastructure and ongoing maintenance will force the cities that can afford it to expand services. It is expected that the local government sector will be the only one of the three sectors of government that will grow during the forecast period.

State government employment is expected to be relatively flat in the Southeastern region although it may be an area of growth for other parts of the state. The primary reason for this is the continuing growth of the Anchorage/MatSu/Kenai Peninsula areas. Regional offices of some departments will probably be expanded to meet the needs of the growing population in these areas, while Southeast with its lesser population and growth will not be in need of the extra work force and facilities as rapidly.

Construction

Spurred by a growing population, increasing state revenues, and an enormous amount of residential and commercial construction in Juneau following the resolution of the capital move issue, construction was the most rapidly growing industry in the region from 1980 to 1984. In 1985, however the picture began to change. A slower residential housing market and a glut of commercial space in Juneau slowed construction in the region from the previous four years' pace. Construction in Southeast Alaska was off more than ten percent in 1985. During the forecast period con-

Table V-7
Industry Employment Forecast
Monthly Average Employment by Quarter
Southeast Alaska
1986-1987

	Q1 1986	Q2 1986	Q3 1986	Q4 1986	Q1 1987	Q2 1987	Q3 1987	Q4 1987
Nonag. Wage & Salary	26750	30100	31850	28850	27000	30450	32100	29150
Construction	1200	1700	1950	1650	1150	1650	1900	1600
Manufacturing	2050	3300	4350	2500	1950	3300	4250	2450
Food & Kindred Prod.	500	1000	2000	600	500	1050	2000	650
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1350	2050	2100	1650	1250	2000	2000	1550
All Other Mfg.	200	250	250	250	200	250	250	250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1650	1850	2050	1800	1600	1800	2000	1750
Trade	4300	4900	5300	4800	4450	5050	5450	4950
Wholesale	350	400	450	400	350	400	450	400
Retail	3950	4500	4850	4400	4100	4650	5000	4550
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	1100	1150	1250	1150	1150	1200	1300	1200
Mining, Services & Misc.	4350	4800	5150	4650	4550	5000	5300	4850
Government	12100	12400	11800	12300	12150	12450	11900	12350
Federal	1950	2100	2200	2000	1900	2050	2200	2000
State	5500	5650	5450	5450	5550	5700	5500	5450
Local	4650	4650	4150	4850	4700	4700	4200	4900

Table V-8
Industry Employment Forecast
Annual Average and Percent Change
Southeast Alaska
1984-1987

	Annual Average 1984	Annual Average 1985	1984-1985 Percent Change	Annual Average 1986	1985-1986 Percent Change	Annual Average 1987	1986-1987 Percent Change
Nonag. Wage & Salary	28850	29050	0.69%	29350	1.03%	29750	1.36%
Construction	1800	1600	-11.11%	1650	3.13%	1600	-3.03%
Manufacturing	3050	3100	1.64%	3050	-1.61%	3000	-1.64%
Food & Kindred Prod.	900	1000	11.11%	1000	0.00%	1050	5.00%
Lumber & Paper Prod.	1900	1850	-2.63%	1800	-2.70%	1700	-5.56%
All Other Mfg.	250	250	0.00%	250	0.00%	250	0.00%
Trans. Comm. & Util.	1950	1950	0.00%	1850	-5.13%	1800	-2.70%
Trade	4600	4650	1.09%	4800	3.23%	5000	4.17%
Wholesale	400	400	0.00%	400	0.00%	400	0.00%
Retail	4200	4250	1.19%	4400	3.53%	4600	4.55%
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	1050	1100	4.76%	1150	4.55%	1200	4.35%
Mining, Svcs. & Misc.	4600	4550	-1.09%	4750	4.40%	4900	3.16%
Government	11800	12100	2.54%	12100	0.00%	12250	1.24%
Federal	2100	2100	0.00%	2050	-2.38%	2050	0.00%
State	5450	5550	1.83%	5500	-0.90%	5550	0.91%
Local	4250	4450	4.71%	4550	2.25%	4650	2.20%

struction is projected to remain near 1985s level. While the residential and commercial markets will remain sluggish throughout the forecast period, capital projects such as the Juneau Pioneers home, expansion of Bartlett Hospital, the Douglas Library, Wrangell High School, and road and airport improvements will keep the construction workers of Southeast Alaska busy for the next several years.

Secondary Industries

The secondary industries of trade; services; and finance, insurance and real estate will generally perform well the next two years. The transportation industry, which includes communications and public utility firms, will be an exception to this pattern. Transportation has been experiencing a steady decline in employment, somewhat parallel to the decline that is being experienced in the manufacturing industry. In part this is due to the decreased stevedoring activity that is directly related to the amount of wood products that are shipped to the Japanese market,

but this was not the only factor. Consolidation of facilities such as Alascom, and a less labor intensive air transportation industry have also been contributing factors. Increasing competitive pressures in the communications and transportation industries will continue to make these industries more mechanized and less labor intensive in the next several years.

Trade and services will continue to be fairly strong growth industries during the next several years after a slowdown in 1985. Compared to other areas of the United States, Alaska has a much smaller share of both these industries, relative to total employment, than would be considered normal, indicating that potential for growth in these industries is still good. Investment in these industries by the financial institutions will probably be more guarded than it was during the free-wheeling days of the last four years, but high per capita disposable income in the majority of the Southeast will allow for steady growth in these industries.

Chapter VI

Occupational Employment Forecast

Between 1985 and 1989 total employment will grow at an annual rate of 2%. This growth, along with replacement needs, will provide openings in a variety of occupations (Table VI-1). The large increases in employment during the last ten to fifteen years were fueled first by oil pipeline speculation, then by oil pipeline construction, and most recently by large increases in state oil revenues as a result of high oil prices. Declining oil related state revenues are expected to temper Alaska's employment growth during the forecast period. A substantial decline in construction employment will be the result of reduced state capital projects spending and the harbinger of a slower growth rate.

Occupational employment estimates and projections in Table VI-1 are from the 1984 occupational employment forecast. The 1985 occupational forecast, which will have occupational projections through 1990, will be available in the early part of 1986 from Research and Analysis. The occupational estimates and projections in Table VI-1 were produced to provide answers to the questions of (1) how many nonagricultural wage and salary jobs were in Alaska in 1984 and 1985 (2) how many are projected for 1989 (3) annual average number of job openings from 1984 through 1989 resulting from industry growth (4) job separations due to death and retirement is shown and (5) average annual job openings between 1984 and 1989 are the sum of new jobs created by industry growth and replacement openings resulting from death and retirement.

Not included are openings from workers changing jobs. Job openings considered here are more closely related to job training programs for persons who will be entering the occupational ranks.

Basic Industry Outlook

Alaska's basic industries are expected to be stagnant during the forecast period (1984-1989). Oil prices are assumed to trend downward in both real and actual dollars, fish processing employment will remain stable, and the timber industry will exhibit no major em-

ployment increases or declines. Public funded and private sector construction will decline. Large mining projects such as Noranda's Green's Creek or U.S. Borax's Quartz Hill are excluded from this analysis because of the uncertainty of their construction start-up schedules. As these projects become more certain, special occupational employment analyses will be prepared.

If Alaska's basic industries are not expected to experience growth, then where will the forecasted employment growth occur? There appears to be opportunity for import substitution. More goods and services that once were provided by out-of-state firms can now be produced locally. More retail stores, more wholesale trade, and more services can be provided within Alaska. In addition, a national trend towards new service and trade sector occupations, which are income driven, will also be experienced in Alaska. Tourism, Alaska's one basic 'industry,' which should expect major growth during the forecast period, will also affect the retail and service industries.

Most of the growth in government employment will occur in education. Federal government employment will grow modestly. State government employment will grow somewhat as funds will be transferred from capital projects to operating revenues. Local governments appear to have a large, potentially taxable, property base which should help continue to make local government the fastest growing government sector, although reduced state support of local governments is a problem on the horizon.

Mining

Oil prices are assumed to trend downward in real terms during the forecast period. Well drilling activity will shift from exploratory to production work, which is more labor intensive. Cost cutting measures being initiated by the oil companies may reduce employment during this labor intensive phase of North Slope activity. Increasing oil related construction activity will occur, but this will only affect mining employment where the construction is being done by

the oil and gas firm itself.

Hard rock mining activity increased dramatically during 1978-1983, primarily due to growth in demand for sand and gravel. Declines in construction activity will negatively affect sand and gravel related employment. Major mining projects including Quartz Hill, Green's Creek, and Red Dog are not assumed to be in operation during the forecast period.

Manufacturing

Seafood processing employment will remain at current levels. Crab and other shellfish harvests are at all-time lows. Salmon harvests will remain at current levels. Offshore fish processing could affect onshore processing jobs, but this is unlikely prior to 1989. Some small growth in bottomfish harvesting is expected. Logging, lumber, and pulp employment is expected to remain more or less stable, however, there is concern over the future economic viability of one or both pulp mills in Southeastern Alaska given the current pulp market and proposed EPA environmental discharge requirements.

Construction

Declines in construction employment are expected during the forecast period. The high levels of 1983 were brought on by major North Slope, state-funded, and private sector construction activity occurring at the same time. An excess supply of office space and housing and a leveling off or decline of major state funded construction activity will result in an annual average drop of 2,200 construction workers by 1989. Signs of these anticipated declines are already evident. Housing units authorized in Anchorage are down 48% over 1984 and construction employment is down five to eight percent over last year.

Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities

The transportation, communication and public utilities sector has been experiencing growth of less than 1% over the last three years. This has been the result of more self-employed workers in the trucking industry, more productivity in the airline industry, and a more capital intensive communications industry. Growth is anticipated but at a slower rate than is expected in the economy as a whole.

Trade and Services

Trade is expected to be one of Alaska's fastest growing industries. In keeping with historical growth rates, trade employment is expected to increase by more

than three percent. Retail trade, which accounts for more than 80% of total trade employment, is expected to grow more rapidly than wholesale trade employment. Growth in Alaska's population combined with increasing per capita income will result in an even larger number of businesses that provide goods and services. Some of these new businesses will be the result of import substitution.

Hotel employment, which accounts for more than 11% of all service industry employment, will benefit from increased tourism and business travel. New hotel rooms are expected to come on line soon to serve this growing visitor population. Other service sector employment increases will occur as more medical services, more hospital beds, and an ever increasing number of business services are demanded. In addition, employment associated with nonprofit service groups providing aid to needy Alaskans will exhibit significant growth during the forecast period, which is the continuation of a trend established during the past several years.

Government

Federal government nonmilitary employment will remain stable during the forecast period. Federal employment growth will result from the addition of 3300 new military personnel and 600 civilian personnel assigned to Alaska. State government employment will grow at an annual rate of less than 2% per year. An increasing population will require provision of necessary services, although the decline in revenue will require that difficult choices be made between discretionary programs. Local government employment will continue to grow in response to an increasing student population and due to overall growth and demographic changes. In addition, the operation of many recently completed major capital projects will create additional state funded jobs. Local property taxes and continued state funding will support local government growth.

Methodology

These data were produced from the Research and Analysis Section's 'Industry-Occupation (I-O) Matrix,' which is based on Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) industry surveys that cover all nonagricultural wage and salary elements of Alaska's industries. Seven surveys are conducted on a three-year cycle and cover the following major industry groups: non-manufacturing (mining; construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services), manufacturing, trade, regulated industries, government, education, and hospitals.

Occupational profiles of Alaska's nonagricultural industries are determined from the surveys. Industry occupational ratios for the survey reference year are then applied to industry employment projections for 20 separate major industries or industry groups for specific years considered. Occupations are then summed across all the industries. Therefore, the ratio of all occupations within an industry remain the same from the industry survey year throughout the five-year set of projections. Industry projections used result in a 10.6% total projected employment increase between 1984 and 1989 for the state. It was assumed there would be no major new activity during this period such as construction of the trans-Alaska gas pipeline or Susitna Dam. Other assumptions for the projections are given below.

Occupations are divided into seven major groups: managers and officers, professional, technical, service, craft workers/operators/laborers, clerical and sales. Craft workers/operators/laborers are divided in three major groups: skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled.* Skilled craft worker jobs require specific

vocational training of more than two years, semi-skilled worker jobs require specific vocational training of more than 30 days and up to two years, and laborer jobs require training consisting of anything from a short demonstration up to training or preparation of 30 days.

Employment and job opening projections are presented in unrounded numbers, thus implying a degree of accuracy much greater than the reliability of the information sources and methods used in their preparation. Accordingly, these data should be considered as indications of probable trends with employment often varying above and below the projected amounts.

* Skill level is identifiable from the code number preceding the occupational title. The third digit in codes which begin with 55 designates the skill level: 1 designates skilled, 2 designates semiskilled, 3 represents unskilled. For example, 551A47 indicates a skilled occupational level. This modification of OES codes facilitates computer programming.

Table VI-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement
Alaska 1/

					AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
1 ===== OFFICERS AND MANAGERS							
100013	INSPECTORS(EX CONST) PUB ADMIN	401	405	428	11	5	6
100093	CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS--PUB ADM	115	117	127	4	2	2
100113	DIRECTORS--FOOD AND BEVERAGE	76	80	90	5	3	2
100323	MANAGERS--MERCHANDISE	508	530	582	29	15	14
100353	MANAGERS--STORE	1,984	2,101	2,308	118	65	53
100463	MANAGERS--AUTO SERVICE DEPT	128	135	150	7	4	3
100473	MANAGERS--AUTO PARTS DEPT	69	73	81	4	2	2
100483	WHOLESALEERS	340	351	385	18	9	9
100493	MANAGERS--RESTAURANT OR BAR	662	694	785	43	25	18
100503	POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTENDTS	186	186	191	8	1	7
100553	CAPTAINS--WATER VESSEL	80	81	88	4	2	2
100563	PILOTS--SHIP	19	19	21	0	0	0
100573	CHIEF EXECUTIVES OR LEGISLATORS	569	584	649	31	16	15
150053	EDUCATION ADMINISTRATORS	910	931	1,051	52	28	24
19000	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	14,569	14,740	15,949	653	276	377
	OFFICERS AND MANAGERS SUBTOTAL	20,616	21,027	22,885	989	453	536
2 ===== PROFESSIONALS							
210033	CHEMICAL ENGINEERS	38	38	39	0	0	0
210043	CIVIL ENGINEERS	1,201	1,212	1,301	39	20	19
210053	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	375	380	409	11	7	4
210063	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	93	96	104	5	2	3
210083	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	386	390	418	13	6	7
210103	MINING ENGINEERS	19	19	20	0	0	0
210113	PETROLEUM ENGINEERS	407	403	425	7	4	3
210123	SAFETY ENGINEERS	44	45	48	3	1	2
21900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	383	390	415	15	6	9
221023	FINANCIAL ANALYSTS	33	33	36	7	1	6
221043	STATISTICIANS	119	121	130	6	2	4
22199	ALL OTHER MATH SCIENTISTS	15	16	17	0	0	0
222013	CHEMISTS	85	87	94	4	2	2
222023	GEOLOGISTS	655	663	708	16	11	5
222033	ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS	103	104	108	2	1	1
222043	OCEANOGRAPHERS	19	19	19	0	0	0
22299	ALL OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	108	110	117	2	2	0
223013	AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS	73	73	77	4	1	3
223023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENTISTS	694	701	736	19	8	11
223083	FORESTERS	270	272	281	4	2	2
22399	ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENTISTS	47	48	54	1	1	0
230023	ECONOMISTS	71	73	77	2	1	1
230043	PSYCHOLOGISTS	133	138	153	6	4	2
230063	URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	391	398	429	25	8	17
23900	ALL OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	208	213	230	44	4	40
240003	COMPUTER SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	322	326	350	9	6	3
240013	SYSTEMS ANALYSTS--BUSINESS	61	64	71	3	2	1
251023	TEACHERS--ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	2,845	2,902	3,314	173	94	79
251033	TEACHERS--SECONDARY SCHOOL	2,559	2,611	2,981	140	84	56
251043	TEACHERS--COLLEGE	695	716	790	39	19	20
251053	TEACHERS--VOCATIONAL	334	342	387	26	11	15
251063	TEACHERS--NONVOCATIONAL	635	644	692	23	11	12
251073	VOCATIONAL & EDUC COUNSELORS	343	353	394	20	10	10
251083	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	289	298	328	16	8	8
251093	PROFESSORS	264	272	300	19	7	12
251103	ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	360	371	409	26	10	16
251113	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	358	369	406	26	10	16
251153	TEACHERS--ELEM. &/OR PRESCHOOL	461	473	536	21	15	6
251163	TEACHERS--SUBSTITUTE	1,007	1,027	1,173	79	33	46
25199	ALL OTHER TEACHERS	1,068	1,091	1,243	83	35	48
252013	PHOTOGRAPHERS--PORTRAIT &/OR COM	18	19	21	2	1	1
252053	TELEVISION CAMERA OPERATORS	21	21	23	0	0	0
25299	ALL OTHER PHOTOGRAPHERS	35	36	39	2	1	1
253003	PURCHASING AGENTS &/OR BUYERS	562	562	595	19	7	12
253013	BUYERS--RETAIL &/ON WHOLSL TRADE	285	300	329	25	9	16
254013	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	1,960	1,992	2,161	102	40	62

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CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984-1989					
		1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
254023	ACTORS	32	33	37	1	1	0
254033	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	68	70	75	2	1	1
254053	ARCHITECTS (EX: LANDSCAPE)	164	170	187	7	5	2
254093	ANNOUNCERS--RADIO/TELEVISION	195	199	215	6	4	2
254103	ATHLETES	11	11	13	0	0	0
254123	BROADCAST NEWS ANALYSTS	21	21	23	0	0	0
254133	BUDGET ANALYSTS	79	81	89	3	2	1
254183	CASEWORKERS	705	727	795	33	18	15
254193	CHIROPRACTORS	36	37	42	6	1	5
254203	CHOIRMASTERS	11	11	13	0	0	0
254233	CLERGY	65	68	74	4	2	2
254263	COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	115	118	130	4	3	1
254273	COST ESTIMATORS--ENGINEERING	299	274	284	5	3	8
254293	CREDIT ANALYSTS	65	67	73	4	2	2
254303	DANCE INSTRUCTORS	21	22	24	2	1	1
254333	DENTISTS	103	108	120	4	3	1
254343	DIETITIANS/NUTRITIONISTS	73	75	83	5	2	3
254363	WRITERS &/OR EDITORS	214	219	237	9	5	4
254433	EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWERS	217	222	240	9	5	4
254453	LAW CLERKS	126	129	138	4	2	2
254463	LAWYERS	787	812	890	34	21	13
254473	LEASE BUYERS	21	21	22	0	0	0
254483	LIBRARIANS--PROFESSIONAL	303	310	347	20	9	11
254543	MUSEUM CURATORS	21	21	24	3	1	2
254563	MUSICIANS--INSTRUMENTAL	94	99	112	5	4	1
254573	NURSES--PROFESSIONAL	2,397	2,483	2,730	147	67	80
254583	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	22	23	26	2	1	1
254593	OPTOMETRISTS	28	29	33	3	1	2
254623	PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	154	159	175	7	4	3
254653	PERSONNEL &/OR LABOR REL SPECIALIST	589	599	642	21	11	10
254663	PHARMACISTS	165	174	191	18	5	13
254683	PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	62	65	72	4	2	2
254693	PHYSICIANS &/OR SURGEONS	340	354	392	11	10	1
254723	PUBLIC RELATIONS SPECIALISTS	164	168	183	12	4	8
254753	DIRECTORS--RELIG ACT &/OR REL ED	15	15	17	0	0	0
254763	REPORTERS & CORRESPONDENTS	140	144	158	7	4	3
254773	RIGHT-OF-WAY AGENTS	46	47	50	2	1	1
254783	SAFETY INSPECTORS	19	20	22	1	1	0
254793	SPORTS INSTRUCTORS	103	105	119	4	3	1
254833	TECHNICAL DIRECTORS	23	24	25	0	0	0
254853	TITLE EXAMINERS &/OR ABSTRACTORS	61	63	69	4	2	2
254893	DESIGNERS	122	129	142	6	4	2
255013	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKERS	159	165	183	8	5	3
255033	WELFARE INVESTIGATORS	93	95	102	4	2	2
255043	JUDGES	55	56	60	3	1	2
255053	MAGISTRATES	67	68	73	3	1	2
255073	TAX EXAMINERS/COLLECTORS/REV AGT	148	149	156	7	2	5
255173	ASSESSORS	60	62	69	5	2	3
255223	ALL OTHER THERAPISTS	23	24	27	1	1	0
255273	APPRAISERS--REAL ESTATE	124	129	141	6	3	3
255303	SPECIAL AGENTS, INSURANCE	86	90	98	4	2	2
255313	TRAVEL AGENTS/ACCOM APPRAISERS	238	242	260	11	4	7
255343	TAX PREPARERS	32	33	37	2	1	1
255353	GROUP RECREATION WORKERS	234	241	269	11	7	4
255383	SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS/AUDIOLOGISTS	86	90	102	5	3	2
255423	RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS	65	68	76	4	2	2
255483	UNDERWRITERS	87	91	100	4	3	1
255513	CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR	139	142	162	7	5	2
29000	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONALS	2,030	2,065	2,227	63	38	25
	PROFESSIONALS SUBTOTAL	32,476	33,167	36,462	1,653	794	855
3	***** TECHNICIANS						
310003	COMPUTER PROGRAMERS	255	260	281	6	5	1
310013	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS--BUSINESS	71	74	82	2	2	0
310023	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS--SCIENTFC/TECH	21	22	24	1	1	0
315213	TEACHER AIDES--PARAPROFESSIONAL	1,465	1,495	1,707	67	44	19
320033	DRAFTERS	751	758	839	29	18	11

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CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989			TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
		1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT			
320043	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECHNS	1,533	1,554	1,660	39	25	14
320053	OBSERVERS--ELECT/GRAVITY PROSP	86	85	90	2	1	1
320083	SURVEYORS	580	584	627	12	9	3
320103	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNS	28	28	31	1	1	0
320123	TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS@	13	14	15	0	0	0
320153	SOUND RECORDING/REPRODUCTN TECH	15	15	16	0	0	0
320173	BROADCAST TECHNICIANS	70	71	77	2	1	1
320203	CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	384	387	418	12	7	5
32900	ALL OTHER ENGINEERING TECHNS	533	540	572	15	8	7
330013	PHYSICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	226	229	240	6	3	3
330023	BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	459	462	479	10	4	6
33900	ALL OTHER SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	379	387	418	13	8	5
340023	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	687	689	707	16	4	12
340033	DENTAL ASSISTANTS	331	345	380	20	10	10
340103	FLIGHT ENGINEERS	10	11	11	1	0	1
340133	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	448	468	520	29	14	15
340153	MATHEMATICAL TECHNICIANS	18	19	20	0	0	0
340163	PHYSICIANS ASSISTANTS	53	54	60	3	1	2
340193	MUSEUM TECHNICIANS & RESTORERS	24	25	28	1	1	0
340233	AIRPLANE PILOTS	1,308	1,313	1,407	30	20	10
340273	RADIO OPERATORS	33	33	36	3	1	2
340293	TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS-LIBRARY	167	170	189	5	4	1
340343	SURGICAL TECHNICIANS	40	42	46	1	1	0
340353	TAXIDERMISTS	17	18	20	1	1	0
340363	RADIOLOGIC TECHNICIANS	84	88	98	6	3	3
340473	PHARMACY HELPERS	47	49	55	3	2	1
340483	MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANS	92	95	103	8	2	6
350003	MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHNOLS/TECHNS	53	55	61	3	2	1
350013	DENTAL HYGIENISTS	140	147	163	13	5	8
350023	MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	93	95	101	4	2	2
350103	MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIANS	142	148	165	9	5	4
350113	EKG TECHNICIANS	13	13	15	0	0	0
350133	EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS	54	56	61	2	1	1
350443	DIETETIC TECHNICIAN	10	10	11	0	0	0
350163	PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS	48	50	56	3	2	1
350183	RADIOLOGIC/NUCLEAR MEDICAL TECHS	104	108	119	6	3	3
35900	ALL OTHER MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHS	400	418	464	17	12	5
39000	ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	1,040	1,056	1,126	31	17	14
TECHNICIANS SUBTOTAL		12,325	12,550	13,598	430	254	176
4 ===== SERVICE WORKERS							
410033	MAIDS	1,417	1,466	1,630	105	43	62
410053	HOUSE CLEANERS	372	386	430	28	12	16
41900	ALL OTHER JANITRS/PORTRS/CLEANRS	4,641	4,772	5,292	331	130	201
420003	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	1,118	1,157	1,281	92	33	59
430013	BAKERS--BREAD & PASTRY	121	126	141	9	4	5
430023	BARTENDERS	1,514	1,584	1,782	91	54	37
430033	WAITERS ASSISTANTS	601	625	701	24	20	4
430043	BUTCHERS &/OR MEAT CUTTERS	312	324	347	14	7	7
430063	HOST/HOSTESSES-REST-LNGE-CFFE SH	295	309	349	20	11	9
430073	KITCHEN HELPERS	1,582	1,652	1,857	94	55	39
430093	WAITERS/WAITRESSES	3,619	3,786	4,260	232	128	104
430103	COUNTER ATTENDANTS	405	423	477	24	14	10
430113	COOKS--SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAST FOOD	946	992	1,119	67	35	32
430133	COOKS--RESTAURANT	1,350	1,410	1,585	93	47	46
430143	FOOD PREP & SERV WKRS--FAST FOOD	2,611	2,741	3,096	162	97	65
430153	PANTRY/SANDWICH &/OR COFFEE MAKR	167	175	196	10	6	4
430163	COOKS--INSTITUTIONAL	938	964	1,069	58	26	32
43900	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1,116	1,136	1,237	51	24	27
440013	CHILD CARE ATTENDANTS	67	70	78	4	2	2
440033	BELLHOPS/BAG PORTERS/DOORKEEPERS	59	60	67	2	2	0
440063	COSMETOLOGISTS &/OR HAIRSTYLISTS	449	469	521	28	14	14
440103	DETECTIVES	11	11	13	0	0	0
440123	FLIGHT ATTENDANTS	93	94	100	7	1	6
440143	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING--SERVICE	472	486	545	25	15	10
440193	HOUSE KEEPERS	102	106	118	7	3	4
440213	BAGGAGE PORTERS	28	28	30	0	0	0

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AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
440253	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	1,649	1,709	1,884	88	47	41
440273	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL OPERATORS	15	15	17	0	0	0
440293	RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	227	234	261	15	7	8
440313	GAME OPS/RIDE OPS/CONCESS WORKRS	76	79	88	5	2	3
440333	STEWARDS--SHIP	187	190	203	9	3	6
440343	USHERS/LOBBY ATTNS/TICKER TAKERS	71	74	82	4	2	2
440593	FOREST CONSERVATION WORKERS	102	104	110	4	2	2
440603	FISH & GAME WARDENS	33	33	34	1	0	1
440733	STORE DETECTIVES	26	28	31	1	1	0
440753	GUIDES--SIGHTSEEING OR ESTABLISH	16	17	17	0	0	0
440773	CHILD CARE WORKERS	805	838	933	50	26	24
440783	LIFEGUARDS	72	74	83	4	2	2
440793	CHECKROOM & LOCKER RM ATTNS	31	32	35	2	1	1
440803	SOCIAL SERVICE AIDES	300	311	343	12	9	3
440813	MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	92	96	107	3	3	0
440843	SECURITY CHECKERS	45	45	49	3	1	2
445013	POLICE/DETECTIVE SUPERVISORS	216	220	240	8	5	3
445023	POLICE DETECTIVES	149	151	163	5	3	2
445033	POLICE PATROL OFFICERS	938	959	1,052	34	23	11
445043	PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS	21	21	24	1	1	0
445053	CORRECTION OFFICERS &/OR JAILERS	404	411	442	29	8	21
445063	SHERIFFS	15	16	18	1	1	0
445073	BAILIFFS	120	122	131	2	2	0
445083	U.S. MARSHALLS	10	10	11	0	0	0
445513	FIRE INSPECTORS	35	36	40	1	1	0
445523	FIRE FIGHTERS	1,259	1,283	1,388	36	26	10
445533	FIRE FIGHTING/PREVENT SUPERVISRS	58	60	67	2	2	0
49000	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	1,401	1,440	1,583	94	35	59
	SERVICE WORKERS SUBTOTAL	32,779	33,960	37,757	1,993	996	997
5 ===== CRAFTS,OPERS.,LABOR.							
510023	AIRCRAFT MECHANICS	1,099	1,103	1,179	35	16	19
510043	PROTECTIVE SIGNAL INSTALL/REPAIR	24	25	28	1	1	0
510083	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	1,696	1,731	1,871	52	35	17
510123	AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	153	159	175	8	4	4
510163	BICYCLE REPAIRERS	43	46	50	1	1	0
510193	DIESEL MECHANICS	807	798	855	29	10	19
510203	ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRERS	62	64	71	2	2	0
510213	ELECTRIC TOOL REPAIRERS	27	28	30	1	1	0
510233	ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	11	11	12	0	0	0
510243	ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMT REPAIRERS	15	16	17	0	0	0
510313	GASOLINE ENGINE/MOWER REPAIRER	18	19	20	0	0	0
510343	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT MECHANICS	1,017	988	1,035	27	4	23
510363	HYDROELECTRIC MACHINE MECHANICS	12	13	13	0	0	0
510393	LAUNDRY MACHINE MECHANICS	11	11	13	0	0	0
510403	LOCKSMITHS	51	53	59	2	2	0
510423	MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	42	44	48	2	1	1
510433	MAINTENANCE MECHANICS	781	777	814	25	7	18
510443	PINSETTER MECHANICS--AUTOMATIC	15	15	17	0	0	0
510463	OFFICE MACH/CASH REG SERVICEERS	328	338	370	10	8	2
510513	RADIO MECHANICS	43	44	47	1	1	0
510523	REFRIG &/OR AIR COND MECHANICS	122	122	128	6	1	5
510553	TV SERVICEERS & REPAIRERS (ETC)	32	34	38	1	1	0
510563	COIN MACHINE SERVICEERS/REPAIRERS	47	50	55	2	2	0
510573	MOTORBOAT MECHANICS	58	62	68	2	2	0
510583	TREATMENT PLANT MECHANICS	13	14	15	0	0	0
510663	CAR REPAIRERS	55	56	57	1	0	1
510773	ELECTRONIC MECHANICS	180	182	191	3	2	1
510793	DATA PROCESSING MACH MECHANICS	67	69	77	2	2	0
510803	GAS & ELECT APPLIANCE REPAIRERS	78	82	91	4	3	1
51900	ALL OTHER MECHANICS & REPAIRERS	454	454	486	9	6	3
520023	DEVELOPERS & PROJECTION PRINTERS	33	34	38	1	1	0
520053	MULTIPLE PHOTO PRINTER OPERATORS	26	27	30	1	1	0
520093	COPY CAMERA OPERATORS	26	27	29	1	1	0
52900	ALL OTHER DARKROOM WORKERS	41	44	48	1	1	0
530013	MARKERS/CLASSIFIERS--WET WASH	39	40	44	2	1	1
530023	SPOTTERS--DRYCLEANING	10	10	11	0	0	0

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CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE				AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
		1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
530043	WASHERS/STARCHERS--MACHINE	115	119	132	7	3	4
530063	DRYCLEANING MACHINE OPERATORS	31	32	35	2	1	1
530113	LAUNDRY OPERATORS--SMALL ESTABL	90	93	104	6	3	3
530143	PRESSERS--HAND	10	10	11	0	0	0
530153	PRESSERS--MACHINE	50	52	58	3	2	1
530163	LAUNDRY PRESSERS--MACHINE	79	82	91	4	2	2
53900	ALL OTHR FABRIC/GARMENT CLEAN/REP	5	5	6	0	0	0
540003	TRUCK DRIVERS	2,571	2,492	2,626	35	11	24
540013	TRUCK DRIVERS--HEAVY	129	130	139	3	2	1
540023	TRUCK DRIVERS--LIGHT	158	160	172	5	3	2
540033	TRACTOR-TRAILER TRUCK DRIVERS	647	653	697	16	10	6
551A29	BRAKERS--TRAIN	22	22	23	0	0	0
551A31	BRICKLAYERS	42	38	39	0	1-	1
551A36	BUS DRIVERS	295	303	333	15	8	7
551A38	CABINETMAKERS	20	21	22	0	0	0
551A43	CABLE SPLICERS	108	109	114	5	1	4
551A47	CARPENTERS	2,468	2,310	2,399	54	14-	68
551A51	CEMENT MASONS	142	128	132	1-	2-	1
551A54	CEMENTERS--OIL WELL	167	165	174	3	1	2
551A55	CENTRAL OFFICE REPAIRERS	46	47	51	1	1	0
551A71	TRAIN CONDUCTORS	30	30	31	0	0	0
551A75	CONTROL ROOM OPERATORS--STEAM	17	17	18	0	0	0
551A88	DERRICK OPERS--PETROL/GAS EXTRACT	85	84	89	2	1	1
551A89	DIESEL PLANT OPERATORS	63	64	69	2	1	1
551A93	MERCHAN DISPLAYERS/WINDOW TRIMRS	27	29	32	2	1	1
551B03	DRILLERS--HAND	12	11	11	0	0	0
551B04	DRILLERS--MACHINE	40	36	38	1	0	1
551B12	ELECTRICIANS	1,582	1,483	1,537	41	9-	50
551B15	AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	10	11	11	0	0	0
551B24	FIRERS--LOCOMOTIVE	28	28	28	1	0	1
551B29	SUPERVISORS--NONWORKING	2,166	2,154	2,291	70	25	45
551B37	FURNACE INSTALLERS & REPAIR	33	31	33	1	0	1
551B48	GLAZIERS	163	160	171	3	2	1
551B54	RIGGERS	180	168	174	2	1-	3
551B59	INSTALLER-REPAIRERS/SECTN MAINT	243	247	266	7	5	2
551B62	INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS	58	58	61	1	1	0
551B66	JEWELERS &/OR SILVERSMITHS	69	73	80	5	2	3
551B73	LINE INSTALLER-REPAIRERS	470	468	508	13	8	5
551B77	LIQUEFICATION/REGAS PLANT OPERS	13	13	14	0	0	0
551B79	LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	21	21	21	0	0	0
551B84	MACHINISTS	244	246	259	16	3	13
551B86	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS--GEN UTIL	2,539	2,597	2,823	142	57	85
551B91	METAL FABRICATORS	14	12	13	0	0	0
551B95	MILLWRIGHTS	121	117	118	3	1-	4
551C04	OIL BURNER INSTALLERS/SERVICERS	11	11	11	0	0	0
551C11	PAINTERS--AUTOMOTIVE	55	57	63	5	2	3
551C28	PLASTERERS	26	23	24	0	0	0
551C30	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	1,136	1,072	1,112	26	5-	31
551C36	PRESS OPERS &/OR PLATE PRINTERS	25	25	28	1	1	0
551C40	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	39	41	45	1	1	0
551C42	STATION ENGINEERS--MAIN LINE	468	476	510	16	8	8
551C43	PUMPERS--HEAD	52	51	54	1	0	1
551C59	ROTARY DRILL OPERATORS	158	156	164	3	1	2
551C62	DENTAL LAB TECHNICIANS	28	30	33	2	1	1
551C65	DRESSMAKERS--EXC FACTORY	13	14	16	2	1	1
551C69	SERVICE UNIT OPERATORS--OIL WELL	92	91	96	2	1	1
551C71	SEWAGE PLANT OPERATORS	91	94	104	6	3	3
551C81	SHEET METAL WORKERS	305	281	289	6	3-	9
551C89	STATION INSTALLERS	37	37	41	1	1	0
551C91	STATIONARY ENGINEERS	362	367	391	12	6	6
551C96	STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKERS	96	88	90	1	1-	2
551D01	SUBSTATION OPERATORS	22	23	25	2	1	1
551D03	SWITCHBOARD OPERS--GENERATING	13	14	15	0	0	0
551D05	ALTERATION TAILORS	44	47	52	2	2	0
551D10	TECHNICAL OPERATORS--OIL & GAS	73	72	76	2	1	1
551D47	WELL PULLERS	12	12	13	0	0	0
551D56	OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS OPERS	113	116	126	4	3	1
551D59	CAMERA OPERATORS--PRINTING	24	25	27	1	1	0
551D69	OPTICIANS--DISP &/OR OPTIC MECHS	76	80	89	3	3	0

1/ Occupational employment estimates and projections are from the 1984 occupational employment forecast. The 1985 occupational employment forecast with projections through 1990 will be available in the early part of 1986.

Table VI-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement
Alaska 1/
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989		
					TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
551D86	FURNITURE FINISHERS	14	15	16	0	0	0
551D87	FURNITURE UPHOLSTERERS	16	17	18	0	0	0
551D95	DISPATCHERS--LOAD	12	13	14	0	0	0
551D96	SEPTIC TANK SERVICERS,ETC	18	19	21	1	1	0
551E20	ASPHALT-PLANT OPERATORS	27	25	25	0	0	0
551E36	BAKERS	84	88	94	5	2	3
551F34	BUTCHERS--ALL-AROUND	20	20	20	0	0	0
551G14	CHEMICAL OPERATORS--A	14	14	14	0	0	0
551H35	DAIRY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT OPERS	13	13	14	0	0	0
551I31	ENGRAVERS--DECORATIVE	12	12	14	0	0	0
551J83	HEAD SAWYERS	13	13	13	1	0	1
551K01	HOOK TENDERS	56	56	56	1	0	1
551K81	LOADER ENGINEERS	64	64	64	1	0	1
551K90	LUMBER GRADERS	13	13	13	0	0	0
551L34	WOOD MACHINISTS	38	40	44	1	1	0
551Q07	REFINERY OPERATORS--PETROLEUM	27	27	30	1	1	0
551R51	YARDER ENGINEERS	61	61	61	1	0	1
551S06	CEILING TILE/FLOOR INSTALLERS	44	40	41	1-	1-	0
551T03	HAND COMPOSITORS	15	15	17	0	0	0
551T50	BOATSWAINS	89	90	97	4	2	2
551T51	ABLE SEAMEN	145	147	158	6	3	3
551T54	SHIP ENGINEERS	171	173	186	6	3	3
551V05	BUS DRIVERS--SCHOOL	556	567	619	22	13	9
59001	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFTS WORKERS	1,172	1,182	1,273	49	15	34
552A08	ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	200	182	187	3-	3-	0
552A33	BLUEPRINT MACHINE OPERATORS	11	11	12	0	0	0
552A40	CABLE INSTALLER	10	11	12	0	0	0
552A44	CARPET CUTTERS/LAYERS	29	30	32	1	1	0
552A48	CASERS	10	10	11	0	0	0
552A79	COOKS &/OR COOKERS	20	20	20	0	0	0
552A82	CRANE/DERRICK/HOIST OPERATORS	243	234	244	3	0	3
552A83	CRATERS	18	19	19	1	0	1
552B05	DRY WALL APPLICATORS	84	76	78	2	1-	3
552B17	EXTERMINATORS	30	31	33	1	1	0
552B18	FENCE ERECTORS	48	44	45	0	1-	1
552B19	FILERS/GRINDERS/BUFFERS/CHIPPERS	10	11	12	0	0	0
552B52	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	2,965	2,807	2,927	48	8-	56
552B57	INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS	618	629	669	23	10	13
552B58	INSPECTORS	144	143	150	2	1	1
552B78	LOADING MACHINE OPERATORS	13	13	14	0	0	0
552B93	MIXERS	19	19	20	0	0	0
552C02	MUD PLANT OPERATORS	13	13	14	0	0	0
552C05	OIL PUMPERS	19	19	20	0	0	0
552C23	PIPELAYERS	109	106	114	3	1	2
552C52	REINFORCING IRON WORKERS	32	29	29	0	1-	1
552C58	ROOFERS	107	97	100	0	1-	1
552C60	ROTARY DRILL OPERATOR HELPERS	205	203	213	5	2	3
552C61	ROUSTABOUTS	592	585	617	11	5	6
552C76	SEWING MACH OPS-REG EQMT-GARMENT	11	11	11	1	0	1
552C78	SEWING MACH OPS-REG EQMT-NONGAR	16	17	18	1	0	1
552C90	STATIONARY BOILER FIRERS	173	174	180	7	1	6
552D07	TAPERS	75	68	70	2	1-	3
552D09	TAXI DRIVERS	110	112	120	7	2	5
552D22	TIRE FABRICATORS/REPAIRERS	38	40	44	2	1	1
552D27	LOGGING TRACTOR OPERATORS	51	51	51	2	0	2
552D43	WATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS	96	98	108	4	2	2
552D46	WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	653	649	692	19	8	11
552D54	FURNITURE ASSEMBLERS/INSTALLERS	13	14	15	0	0	0
552D68	TIRE CHANGERS	92	98	108	4	3	1
552D71	DRAPERY & UPHOLSTERY MEASURENS	10	10	11	0	0	0
552D74	STOCK CLERKS--SALES FLOOR	1,420	1,492	1,615	55	39	16
552D75	HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKERS	40	41	45	2	1	1
552D88	SURVEYORS HELPERS	434	448	495	14	12	2
552E38	POWER BARKER OPERATORS	19	19	19	0	0	0
552F97	CHAIN OFFBEARERS--LUMBER	22	22	22	0	0	0
552G68	CONTROL PANEL OPERATORS--PETROL	10	11	12	0	0	0
552I51	FALLERS &/OR BUCKERS	155	155	155	2	0	2
552K84	LOG HANDLING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	67	67	67	1	0	1
552K85	LOG INSPECTORS/GRADERS/SCALERS	40	41	42	1	0	1

1/ Occupational employment estimates and projections are from the 1984 occupational employment forecast. The 1985 occupational employment forecast with projections through 1990 will be available in the early part of 1986.

Table VI-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement
Alaska 1/
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989				
		1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH
						SEPARATIONS
552L01	MACHINE TOOL OPERS--COMBINATION	60	60	62	0	0
552M41	POND WORKERS--LUMBER	19	19	19	0	0
552N08	RETORT OPERATORS	46	46	47	1	0
552N13	RIGGING SLINGERS	54	54	54	1	0
552N63	SAW FILERS	15	15	15	0	0
552N89	SECOND LOADERS	12	12	12	0	0
552P14	SHELLFISH PROCESSING MACH TENDER	195	196	202	4	1
552P15	SHELLFISH SHUCKERS	115	115	119	3	1
552Q08	REFINERY OPERATOR HELPERS,P	10	11	12	0	0
552Q57	TESTERS	80	80	83	2	1
552R67	ASPHALT MAKERS	53	48	49	0	1-
552R68	PAINTERS--PRODUCTION	14	15	16	1	0
552S22	CUTTING MACHING OPERATORS--FOOD	16	16	16	0	0
552S33	BODYMAKER OPERATORS--TIN CAN	21	21	22	0	0
552S35	FISH CLEANERS/BUTCHERS--HAND	1,557	1,563	1,611	32	11
552S96	GLASS INSTALLERS	12	13	14	0	0
552T11	PASTEUR WORKERS	47	49	53	2	1
552T23	LETTER PRESS OPERATORS	23	24	26	1	0
552T32	TRUCK DRIVER HELPERS	162	165	178	5	3
552T33	LINE SERVICE ATTENDANTS	454	457	493	15	8
552T39	PICTURE FRAMERS	19	20	22	2	1
552T48	CHAUFFEURS	95	95	104	6	2
552T52	ORDINARY SEAMEN	191	194	209	8	4
552T61	GRADERS--FOOD &/OR SKINS	48	49	50	1	0
552T63	SORTER OPERATORS--GREEN LUMBER	10	10	10	0	0
552T82	BINDERY WORKERS--ASSEMBLY	29	30	33	1	1
552T84	ALL OTHER BINDERY WORKERS	18	19	20	0	0
552U00	ASSEMBLERS	37	37	37	1	0
552V06	AMBULANCE DRIVER &/OR ATTENDANT	34	35	39	2	1
59002	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WORKERS	1,840	1,859	1,991	55	26
553A04	AIR HAMMER OPERATORS	26	23	24	0	0
553A16	BAGGAGE HANDLERS	172	173	184	5	2
553A61	CLEANERS--VEHICLE	365	376	410	15	9
553A87	DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	1,043	1,081	1,186	41	29
553B30	FOLDERS, LAUNDRY	13	14	16	1	1
553B49	GROUND WORKERS--UTILITIES	13	13	14	0	0
553B87	HELPERS--TRADES	436	447	486	18	10
553C06	OILERS	225	217	227	6	0
553C08	ORDER FILLERS	234	241	264	9	6
553C12	PAINTERS--MAINTENANCE	471	444	462	10	2-
553C39	PRODUCTION PACKAGERS	316	327	353	16	7
553C51	REFUSE COLLECTORS	100	102	114	4	3
553D14	ANIMAL CARETAKERS	45	47	52	3	1
553D66	BAGGERS	745	782	841	40	19
553D67	SERVICE STA ATTENDANTS/LUBRICATORS	837	886	978	33	28
553E73	BIAS MACHINE OPERATORS	10	11	12	0	0
553G04	CHASERS--LOGGING	90	90	90	1	0
553G20	CHIPPERS	14	14	14	0	0
553G22	CHOKER SETTERS--LUMBER	146	146	146	2	0
553G78	COOLER ROOM WORKERS--MEAT	23	23	24	0	0
553H73	DIGESTER OPERATOR HELPERS	13	13	13	0	0
553S47	CANNERY WORKERS	4,627	4,645	4,789	100	32
553T35	MOBILE HOME REPAIRERS	18	19	21	2	1
553T43	WEIGHERS--PRODUCTION	11	12	12	0	0
553T47	GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS	215	222	246	9	6
553T60	WASHERS AND/OR SEPARATORS	139	140	144	3	1
553T62	EQUIPMENT CLEANERS--HAND	31	31	32	0	0
59003	ALL OTHER UNSKILLED WORKERS	6,675	6,634	7,088	181	82
560023	BRICKLAYER HELPERS	26	23	24	0	0
560033	CARPENTER HELPERS	350	317	325	1	5-
560043	CEMENT MASON HELPERS	45	41	42	0	1-
560053	ELECTRICIAN HELPERS	47	42	43	0	1-
560063	PAINTER HELPERS	14	12	13	0	0
560103	PLUMBER OR PIPEFITTER HELPERS	190	172	176	0	3-
56900	ALL OTH HELPERS--SKILLED TRADES	118	118	130	5	3
57900	ALL OTHR MIXING/BATCHING/BLENDING	8	8	10	0	0
580093	LAMINATORS--PREFORMS	24	25	27	1	1
58900	ALL OTHER MOLDING MACHINE OPERS	2	2	3	0	0
CRAFTS, OPERS., LABOR, SUBTOTAL		61,293	60,998	64,759	1,780	675
						1,105

1/ Occupational employment estimates and projections are from the 1984 occupational employment forecast. The 1985 occupational employment forecast with projections through 1990 will be available in the early part of 1986.

Table VI-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement
Alaska 1/
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 1989			TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
		1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT			
6 *****	CLERICAL WORKERS						
611033	BOOKKEEPING/BILLING MACH OPERS	269	278	305	18	7	11
611053	COMPUTER OPERATORS	392	398	431	16	8	8
611073	KEYPUNCH OPERATORS	321	329	357	17	7	10
611093	PERIPHERAL EDP EQPT OPERATORS	131	133	144	6	3	3
611123	PROOF MACHINE OPERATORS	86	88	96	5	2	3
611203	DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS	62	64	69	4	1	3
611199	ALL OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERS	77	79	85	4	2	2
612003	STENOGRAPHERS	207	212	231	12	5	7
613013	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	2,360	2,406	2,598	115	48	67
613053	RESERVATION AGENTS	260	261	280	11	4	7
613073	BOOKKEEPERS--HAND	2,215	2,259	2,464	113	50	63
613123	CAR RENTAL CLERKS	96	100	112	8	3	5
613133	ADJUSTMENT CLERKS	67	69	76	4	2	2
613143	CASHIERS	2,892	3,037	3,317	160	85	75
613153	CHECKING CLERKS--BANK RECORDS	57	59	64	3	1	2
613163	CLAIM ADJUSTERS	121	125	135	6	3	3
613183	CLAIMS CLERKS	66	68	73	3	1	2
613193	COLLECTORS	448	468	508	30	12	18
613243	COUNTER CLERKS	129	135	150	7	4	3
613253	DESK CLERKS--BOWLING FLOOR	16	17	18	1	0	1
613273	CREDIT REPORTERS	15	15	17	0	0	0
613303	FILE CLERKS	419	433	477	24	12	12
613323	INSURANCE CLERKS	24	24	27	2	1	1
613333	GENERAL CLERKS--OFFICE	5,786	5,893	6,401	247	123	124
613353	DESK CLERKS	422	434	483	33	12	21
613393	LIBRARY ASSISTANTS	337	346	385	26	9	17
613433	MAIL CLERKS	174	176	189	7	3	4
613473	MESSENGERS--BANK	15	15	17	0	0	0
613483	INSURANCE CLERKS--MEDICAL	159	167	186	9	5	4
613493	NEW ACCOUNTS TELLERS	166	169	186	10	4	6
613503	ORDER CLERKS	277	286	313	21	7	14
613513	PAYROLL &/OR TIMEKEEPING CLERKS	549	549	593	26	9	17
613523	PERSONNEL CLERKS	930	963	1,058	53	26	27
613533	POLICY CHANGE CLERKS	20	21	23	1	1	0
613553	PROCUREMENT CLERKS	114	115	123	5	2	3
613583	WATERS	97	101	111	6	3	3
613603	REAL ESTATE CLERKS	118	119	124	3	1	2
613613	RECEPTIONISTS	958	993	1,098	62	28	34
613653	SAFE DEPOSIT CLERKS	19	20	22	1	1	0
613683	SECRETARIES	5,645	5,754	6,292	343	129	214
613723	STATEMENT CLERKS	96	98	107	4	2	2
613733	SERVICE CLERKS	82	87	96	5	3	2
613743	STATISTICAL CLERKS	77	79	86	4	2	2
613753	SURVEY WORKERS	58	61	67	3	2	1
613763	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	407	418	457	23	10	13
613773	SWITCHBD OPER-RECEPTIONISTS	369	382	421	23	10	13
613803	MESSENGERS	141	145	159	5	4	1
613823	TELLERS	1,030	1,054	1,155	61	25	36
613833	TICKET AGENTS	763	766	823	28	12	16
613843	TITLE SEARCHERS	13	14	15	0	0	0
613863	TRAFFIC CLERKS	25	26	28	2	1	1
613913	TRAVEL CLERKS	18	19	19	0	0	0
613923	TYPISTS	3,196	3,254	3,506	166	62	104
613963	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	1,319	1,348	1,466	62	29	33
614013	ELIGIBILITY WORKERS--WELFARE	49	50	54	1	1	0
614103	TEACHER AIDES	484	496	563	27	16	11
614163	CIRCULATION CLERKS	21	21	23	1	0	1
614193	TELEPHONE AD TAKERS--NEWSPAPER	27	27	30	2	1	1
614213	CREDIT CLERKS	96	99	109	5	3	2
614223	MORTGAGE CLOSING CLERKS	116	119	130	6	3	3
614233	CLAIM EXAMINERS--LFE/ACCIDENT/HLTH	48	50	55	2	1	1
614253	COURT CLERKS	251	255	274	12	5	7
614263	TOWN CLERKS	104	107	120	6	3	3
614273	POSTAL SERVICE CLERKS	299	299	307	12	2	10
614283	DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE OPERATORS	36	36	39	2	1	1
614293	TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	64	65	71	2	1	1

1/ Occupational employment estimates and projections are from the 1984 occupational employment forecast. The 1985 occupational employment forecast with projections through 1990 will be available in the early part of 1986.

Table VI-1
Estimated Employment by Occupation and Growth and Replacement
Alaska 1/
(Continued)

CODE	OES OCCUPATION TITLE	AVE. ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1984 - 89			TOTAL	DUE TO GROWTH	DUE TO SEPARATIONS
		1984 EMPLOYMENT	1985 EMPLOYMENT	1989 EMPLOYMENT			
614303	CENTRAL OFFICE OPERATORS	468	478	517	25	10	15
614343	LOAN CLOSERS	230	236	259	11	6	5
614353	CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES	122	124	134	5	2	3
619003	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL WORKRS	1,958	2,002	2,166	84	42	42
620023	METER READERS--UTILITIES	76	78	85	4	2	2
620033	PRODUCTION CLERKS/COORDINATORS	265	263	280	8	3	5
620043	SHIPPING PACKERS	403	411	440	15	7	8
620053	SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	498	512	557	21	12	9
620073	WEIGHERS--RECORD KEEPING	61	62	64	2	1	1
620083	STOCK CLERKS--STOCKROOM/WAREHOUSE	1,995	2,045	2,224	93	46	47
620123	DISPATCHERS--AIRPLANE	107	107	115	6	2	4
620133	CREW SCHEDULERS	15	15	16	0	0	0
620153	TRANSPORTATION AGENTS	629	631	678	27	10	17
620183	DISPATCHER--VEHICLE SERV OR WORK	235	239	258	10	5	5
620243	MARKING CLERKS	73	77	85	4	2	2
620253	DISPATCHERS--POLICE/FIRE/AMBUL	256	262	290	18	7	11
620323	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	865	867	889	45	5	40
620353	RATE CLERKS--FREIGHT	37	38	40	2	1	1
62900	ALL OTHER PLANT CLERICAL WORKERS	476	482	509	14	4	10
	CLERICAL WORKERS SUBTOTAL	44,474	45,482	49,424	2,275	990	1,285
7 ===== SALES PEOPLE							
710043	CRATING & MOVING ESTIMATORS	19	19	20	1	0	1
710063	REAL ESTATE BROKERS	26	27	29	2	1	1
710083	SALES AGENTS/REPS--REAL ESTATE	88	91	99	5	2	3
710093	SALES AGENTS--SECURITIES	93	97	106	4	3	1
710103	TRAFFIC AGENTS	24	25	26	1	0	1
710123	SALES AGENTS/REPS--INSURANCE	302	313	345	16	9	7
71900	ALL OTHER SALES AGENTS & REPS	4,214	4,391	4,823	247	121	126
720023	SALES CLERKS	5,520	5,828	6,400	346	176	170
720073	SALES CLERK SUPERVISORS	42	44	49	2	1	1
79000	ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	184	195	215	12	6	6
	SALES PEOPLE SUBTOTAL	10,512	11,030	12,112	635	319	316
	GRAND TOTAL	214,463	218,202	236,983	9,755	4,485	5,270

1/ Occupational employment estimates and projections are from the 1984 occupational employment forecast. The 1985 occupational employment forecast with projections through 1990 will be available in the early part of 1986.

Chapter VII

Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics

The characteristics of unemployment insurance claimants provide information about unemployed persons with recent work experience. During 1984, the average number of persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits was slightly less than half the average number of persons unemployed.

In 1984, Alaska paid \$116,447,452 in unemployment compensation to 70,988 persons. Dependent allowances accounted for about one-tenth of this amount. These figures include everyone eligible for benefits under the state unemployment insurance program as well as former employees of the federal government or military eligible for federally financed unemployment compensation.

Table VII-1 presents data on the sex, age, number of dependents, ethnic background, industry, occupation, income, and geographic area of claimants.

Male claimants (72%) outnumbered female claimants (28%) by more than two to one.

Nearly two-thirds of the claimants were between the ages of 25 and 44.

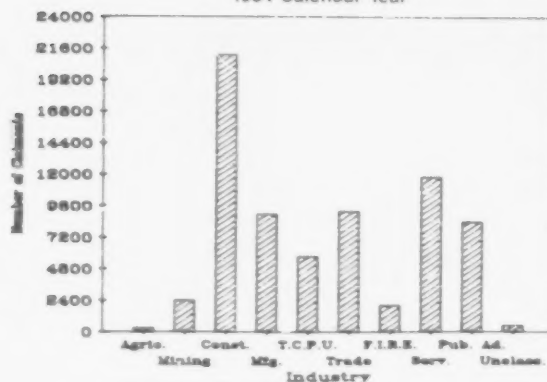
Alaska is one of fourteen states which allow payment of dependent allowance to unemployment insurance claimants. One-third of all claimants claimed one or more dependents during 1984.

Over three-quarters (78.2%) of the claimants were white and 12.9% were Alaskan Native or American Indian.

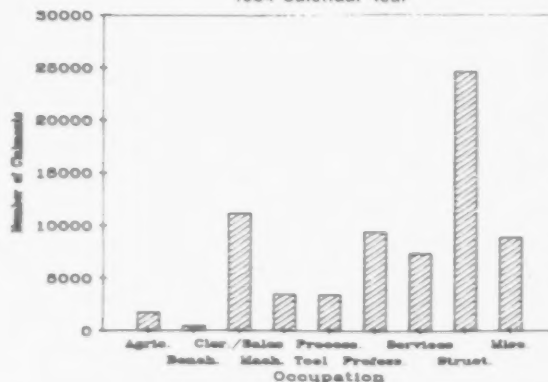
The largest concentration of claimants was found in the construction industry (29.8%), followed by services (16.8%), trade (13.0%), and manufacturing (12.7%) (Graph VII-1).

Structural workers (34.7%) and clerical and sales employees (15.7%) dominate the occupational distribution of claimants (Graph VII-2). Most of the structural workers were in construction occupations.

Graph VII-1
UI Claimants by Industry
1984 Calendar Year



Graph VII-2
UI Claimants by Occupation
1984 Calendar Year



Claimants are concentrated at the low end of the income scale, with 29.4% of all claimants earning less than \$10,000 and 60% earning less than \$20,000. At the high end of the income scale, 5,002 claimants (7.1%) earned \$50,000 or more. Income is defined as the claimant's earnings during the first four of the five most recently completed quarters on the date of initial application for benefits.

Claimants are identified by the location from which their last unemployment insurance activity took place. For example, if a claimant files for benefits in one part

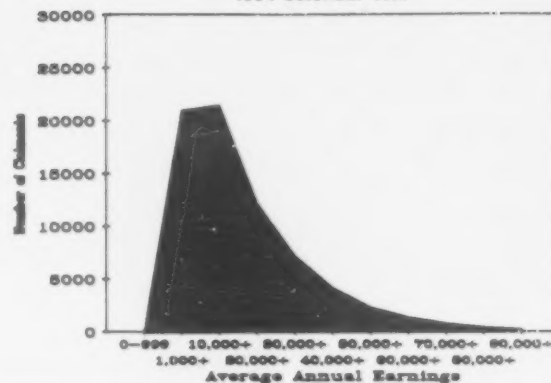
of Alaska, but moves to another location and continues to file for weekly compensation from the new location, he or she would be associated with the most recent location.

Alaska has ten offices which serve unemployment insurance claimants. The central office processes claims from both rural and interstate claimants. Rural claimants are those who live more than 55 miles from a local office and therefore file their claims by mail.

The largest proportion of claimants lived in Anchorage (24.9%) and the proportion was nearly matched by out-of-state claimants (23.7%). Alaska is liable to pay claimants who receive benefits based upon wages earned in Alaska. Rural residents filed 17.3% of all claims (Graph VII-3).

Additional information and more detail can be obtained upon request from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section. The *Unemployment Insurance Actuarial Study and Financial Handbook 1985* contains detailed information about Alaska's unemployment insurance program.

Graph VII-3
UI Claimants by Income
1984 Calendar Year



Graph VII-4
UI Claimants by Area
1985 Calendar Year

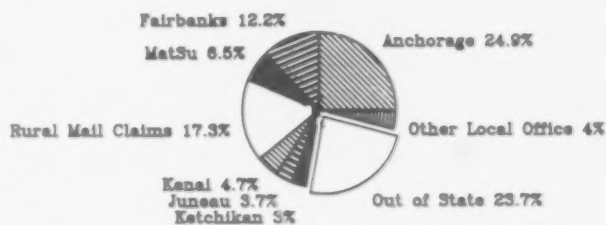


Table VII-1
Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics
1984

Characteristics	All Claimants	
	Number	% of Total
Total	70,988	100.0%
Sex:		
Male	51,110	72.0%
Female	19,878	28.0%
Age:		
Less than 21	2,167	3.1%
21-24	8,234	11.6%
25-34	28,728	40.5%
35-44	16,795	23.7%
45-54	8,829	12.4%
55-64	4,631	6.5%
65 and Over	1,604	2.3%
Number of Dependents:		
0	47,283	66.6%
1	9,571	13.5%
2	8,558	12.1%
3 and Over	5,576	7.9%
Ethnic Background:		
Alaska Native/American Indian	9,133	12.9%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,053	2.9%
Black	1,980	2.8%
Hispanic	1,268	1.8%
White	55,503	78.2%
No Information	1,051	1.5%
Industry:		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	346	0.5%
Mining	2,450	3.5%
Oil and Gas	1,871	2.6%
Other Mining	579	0.8%
Contract Construction	21,170	29.8%
Manufacturing	9,024	12.7%
Food Products	5,325	7.5%
Lumber and Wood Products	1,933	2.7%
Paper Products	872	1.2%
Other Manufacturing	894	1.3%
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	5,788	8.2%
Trade	9,245	13.0%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,076	2.9%
Services	11,901	16.8%
Public Administration	8,470	11.9%
Unclassified	518	0.7%
Occupation:		
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	1,834	2.6%
Benchwork	560	0.8%
Clerical and Sales	11,178	15.7%
Machine Trades	3,515	5.0%
Processing	3,463	4.9%
Professional, Technical and Managerial	9,405	13.2%
Services	7,424	10.5%
Structural Work	24,661	34.7%
Miscellaneous and Unknown	8,948	12.6%

Table VII-1
Unemployment Insurance Claimant Characteristics
1984
(Continued)

Characteristics	All Claimants	
	Number	% of Total
Average Annual Earnings:		
\$0-999	111	0.2%
1,000- 9,999	20,868	29.4%
10,000-19,999	21,491	30.3%
20,000-20,999	12,183	17.2%
30,000-39,999	7,201	10.1%
40,000-49,999	4,132	5.8%
50,000-59,999	2,295	3.2%
60,000-69,999	1,331	1.9%
70,000-79,999	764	1.1%
80,000-89,999	400	0.6%
90,000 and Over	212	0.3%
Geographic Location:		
In-state	52,969	74.6%
Aleutian Islands Census Area	213	0.3%
Anchorage Borough	17,737	25.0%
Bethel Census Area	907	1.3%
Bristol Bay Borough	80	0.1%
Dillingham Census Area	262	0.4%
Fairbanks North Star Borough	8,579	12.1%
Haines Borough	315	0.4%
Juneau Borough	2,612	3.7%
Kenai Peninsula Borough	4,876	6.9%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	2,376	3.3%
Kobuk Census Area	596	0.8%
Kodiak Island Borough	1,391	2.0%
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	4,711	6.6%
Nome Census Area	726	1.0%
North Slope Borough	350	0.5%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan C.A.	893	1.3%
Sitka Borough	993	1.4%
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area	681	1.0%
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	677	1.0%
Valdez-Cordova Census Area	1,043	1.5%
Wade Hampton Census Area	438	0.6%
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area	1,332	1.9%
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area	1,181	1.7%
Out-of-State	18,019	25.4%
Local Office:		
Anchorage	17,690	24.9%
Central-Interstate Claims	16,854	23.7%
Central-Mail Claims	12,251	17.3%
Fairbanks	8,671	12.2%
Juneau	2,615	3.7%
Kenai	3,340	4.7%
Ketchikan	2,108	3.0%
Kodiak	1,263	1.8%
Matanuska-Susitna	4,601	6.5%
Seward	596	0.8%
Sitka	996	1.4%
Unknown	1	.0%
Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section		

Chapter VIII

Cost of Living Measures

Measuring what it costs to live in Alaska versus other locations can be a difficult task. It should be stressed that there are several types of measurements available, each with their strengths and weaknesses. The user of this data should carefully evaluate each of the measurements to determine which is the most useful for a particular application. Outlined in Table VIII-1 is a brief description of the various measures discussed in detail below.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a commonly misunderstood economic statistic despite it being frequently reported in the media. Following is a brief description of how the CPI is used, how it is computed, what it does and does not measure, how to use it, and recent changes in CPI methodology. The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces a CPI for the United States and for selected urban areas. There are no CPI's for an entire state. In Alaska, a CPI is currently produced bi-monthly (only the odd numbered months) for the Anchorage area (Table VIII-2).

Methodology

The CPI market basket includes all types of expenditures made by typical consumers, from medical services and fuel to food and entertainment. Each month, Bureau of Census employees check actual prices of goods and services included in the market basket in all surveyed urban areas. Survey results are given to BLS and the CPI is computed by assigning weights to each good depending on the importance of the good in the average consumer's expenditures. An index is computed for individual index components as well as a total for all items.

There are two differently weighted indexes, one for All Urban Consumers and the other for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, which result in two CPIs for each area sampled. The All Urban Con-

sumer CPI (CPI-U) approximates the buying habits of 80% of the noninstitutionalized civilian population. The Wage and Clerical CPI (CPI-W) approximates the buying habits of 40% of the noninstitutionalized civilian population. The All Urban Consumers CPI began in 1978. Previously only the Wage and Clerical CPI was available.

The CPI compares the cost of the current market basket to the cost in an arbitrary base year (Tables VIII-2 and VIII-3.) The base year currently being used is 1967. A survey had been scheduled for 1980 to develop a current market basket of goods and to use 1980 as the new base year. That has been indefinitely postponed due to budget constraints.

Use of the CPI

The CPI has three major uses. It measures the change in prices over time of a constant market basket of goods. This measure is an important economic statistic, and is crucial in evaluating government policy and private investment decisions. To convert the CPI from the actual index number to a percentage, use the following procedure:

Index Point Change

CPI current index	275.3
Less previous index	-274.4
Equals index point change	0.9

Percentage Change

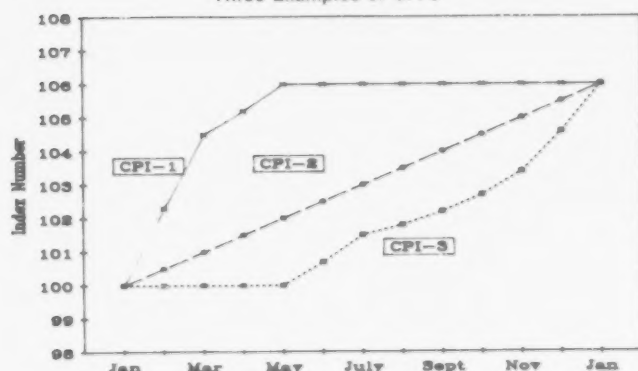
Index point difference divided by previous index	0.9/274.4
Equals change	0.0032
Multiplied by 100	0.0032 x 100
Equals percentage change	0.3%

This example illustrates that market basket prices for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in Anchorage increased 0.3% between March 1984 and May 1984.

The CPI is also used as a deflator of other dollar denominated economic indices. Time series data in real or inflation free dollars are produced in this manner. To adjust (discount) dollars for the effect of inflation from any given year, use the following procedure:

CPI for past time divided by CPI for current time	274.4/275.3
Equals	0.99673
Multiplied by current dollars	x 1000.00
Equals past dollars	996.73

Graph VIII-1
The Consumer Price Index
Three Examples of CPI's



The above example illustrates that \$1,000.00 in Anchorage in May 1984 would be the equivalent of \$996.73 in March 1984.

A third use of the CPI is to escalate income and transfer payments. Many union contracts, government entitlement programs such as social security and food stamps, and private contractual agreements such as leases and child support payments contain escalation clauses based on the CPI. BLS has estimated that a 1% increase in the national CPI results in a \$2.5 billion increase in government expenditure.

It is a common practice in the State of Alaska to use the Anchorage CPI much the same way as the federal government uses the national CPI. Alaskan users should beware that an overly simplistic presentation of the index numbers can mislead the user into an incorrect assessment of what impact changing prices are having on the average consumer. The mistake that is most commonly made is to use the index point change method (see above) to calculate what is commonly referred to as the **rate of inflation**. Without

the interim index numbers included the CPI can be misrepresented. To calculate the impact changing prices have on a consumer, one should always use an annual average because the consumer's income is being constantly spent throughout the year. Graph VIII-1 will help illustrate the pitfalls of using the index point change method as opposed to an annual average.

In each of the three cases shown, the percentage point increase method would result in an annual average increase in prices of 6.0%. The cumulative impact that increasing prices had on the consumer during this time is not the same in each case as the graph illustrates. Consumers living under CPI-1 had higher prices earlier in the year so more of their income would have been eaten up by higher prices during the year than those who lived with CPI-3 where prices did not increase until the latter half of the year. To correctly quantify the impact changing prices (the CPI) have on consumer's income, users should note the following procedure.

First the Anchorage CPI is only published in the odd numbered months of the year, however the annual average is computed using observations for all twelve months. The months that are missing are estimated using the following formula:

$$CPI_i = \sqrt{CPI_{i-1} * CPI_{i+1}}$$

Where CPI_i is equal to the index number for the month being estimated, CPI_{i-1} is equal to the index number for the month prior to the month being estimated and CPI_{i+1} is equal to the index number for the month following the month being estimated. When you have computed the missing index numbers for the entire year you arrive at the annual average index number (CPI_{aa}) using the following formula:

$$CPI = \sqrt[12]{CPI_1 * CPI_2 * CPI_3 * ... * CPI_{12}}$$

Where CPI_1 equals the index number for the first month, CPI_2 equals the index number for the second month and so forth.

Using the method shown above with the three CPIs in Graph VIII-1, the following annual average CPIs would result; $CPI-1 = 105.0$; $CPI-2 = 102.7$; $CPI-3 = 101.4$. This annual average CPI index number is

then used in the percentage point increase method with the previous years annual average index number to calculate the rate of inflation. If we assume that the previous years annual average index was 97.5 the following inflation rates would result:

CPI-1: $(105.0 - 97.5)/97.5 = 7.5/97.5 = 7.7\%$ inflation

CPI-2: $(102.7 - 97.5)/97.5 = 5.2/97.5 = 5.3\%$ inflation

CPI-3: $(101.4 - 97.5)/97.5 = 3.9/97.5 = 4.0\%$ inflation

Note that none of the inflation rates are equal to the 6.0% that would have been computed had just the first and last months observations been used. For more detailed discussion of this topic, see the October 1984 issue of *Alaska Economic Trends*.

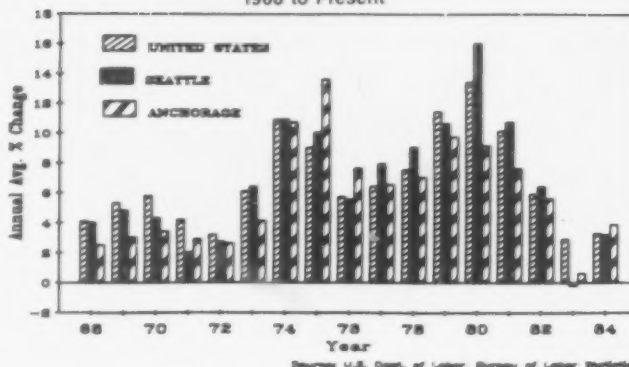
One final note on the CPI. Beginning January 1987 the BLS is planning to discontinue publishing the CPI bimonthly. The BLS will publish an Anchorage CPI semiannually starting in that year.

Homeownership Methodology Revision

In January of 1983, the method for calculating the homeownership component of the CPI-U was changed, then in January of 1985 the new methodology was also incorporated into the CPI-W. This change had major ramifications for the Anchorage CPI because in the Anchorage CPI the housing component is about 50% of the total market basket for both of the CPIs, and homeownership constitutes a large portion of the housing component. The new method for calculating the CPI-U and CPI-W homeownership prices is called rental equivalency. BLS estimates homeownership prices on the basis of what it costs to rent similar houses.

The rental equivalency method of calculating homeownership costs solved a problem that had been plaguing the Anchorage CPI since the emergence of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) as the dominant home loan lender in Anchorage in 1980. BLS did not include AHFC financed houses or loans in its survey, and when they did not have enough sample to calculate a homeownership component, BLS substituted homeownership data from similar sized cities in the western region of the U.S. While this procedure is satisfactory in many instances, in this case the result was a seriously flawed CPI for Anchorage since Anchorage housing and mortgage prices were changing differently than the prices used as a substitute during this period. The end result is a less than reliable measure of housing price changes in Anchorage by the CPI-U from 1980 through 1982 and from 1980 through 1984 by the CPI-W.

Graph VIII-2
Yearly CPI Percent Change
Wage and Clerical Workers Only
1968 to Present



Comparing the Anchorage CPI to the U.S. CPI

The Anchorage CPI rose less rapidly than the national CPI from October 1967 to October 1973 (Graph VIII-2). This trend reversed itself during the pipeline buildup, reflecting the inflationary impact of drastic economic expansion in Alaska. Price increases slowed once the pipeline work force and infrastructure were in place. During the peak pipeline years, 1976 and 1977, Anchorage prices increased at roughly the national rate. A new trend began after completion of the pipeline with Anchorage prices rising less rapidly than the rest of the nation. A decrease in population and a decline in consumer spending, as well as adjustments to the overbuilding during the pipeline era caused this shift.

From 1980 through 1982 the domination of residential lending by AHFC made an accurate comparison of Anchorage and U.S. price trends impossible. It appears that Anchorage prices have increased more rapidly than the nations during the past few years because the Anchorage economy was going through a phase of rapid expansion while the rest of the nation was in a recession. During the early part of 1985, indications are that this trend is again reversing itself. Anchorage prices seem to be increasing at a slower rate than during the past several years as the Alaskan economy has begun to gear down from the expansion of 1980-1984.

Research and Analysis Special Survey: The Cost of Living and The Cost of Doing Business in Alaska

In the early part of 1984 Research and Analysis conducted a special survey of living costs and business costs in response to the large number of requests that we receive for this type of information (See Tables VIII-4 to VIII-8). The scope of the survey was limited to five urban areas, three in Alaska and two in the contiguous United States. The three areas in Alaska are Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau, and the two in the contiguous United States are Seattle and Washington D.C. The business costs that were examined included both the direct costs of conducting business as well as the cost to maintain employees at the work site. The cost of living comparisons include items traditionally included in the family budget such as food and shelter costs, as well as some items that are not typically included such as automobile insurance and day care costs.

The data from this survey were obtained from a multitude of sources. Some data had been previously published while other data are from an in-house survey. Sometimes a mixture of these methods was used to obtain the data. When the data are from a published source, the source will be noted on the table representing the data.

It should be noted that the data in the accompanying tables are useful primarily for comparison purposes but extraneous variables could result in variations in cost to individuals or businesses not obvious in the data presented here. For example, smaller, more isolated towns may not have the variation in prices available in larger cities. The data for which a range of prices is given is necessarily not an all inclusive range. For example, the range of hotel and motel room rates in Juneau may include almost all rates available in the city. The price range given for Seattle on the other hand may cover only the medium priced hotels and motels. The main point is that almost all of the price ranges given are median ranges for comparison purposes and they are subject to individual variations.

For a more detailed outline of the limitations of the data, consult the April 1984 issue of *Alaska Economic Trends* or write to the following address.

Alaska Department of Labor
Research and Analysis/LMI Section
P.O. Box 25501
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5501

Cost of Food at Home

Comparing prices between communities in Alaska is complicated by several factors. Many goods and services available in the larger cities in Alaska are unavailable at any price in rural areas. The consumption habits of urban Alaskans vary greatly from their rural counterparts. This results in different market baskets and difficult comparisons of living costs. Subsistence contribution in rural areas further complicates any accurate appraisal of what it costs to support a comparable life style in urban and rural areas.

The University of Alaska in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture does a quarterly survey of food prices in an attempt to measure how much it costs to feed various size families at different locations throughout the state (Table VIII-9). Some expenditures such as gasoline, electricity, and water and sewer service are included in this survey; however it is by no means a comprehensive survey of living costs at these locations. It does, however, provide some idea of the relative cost of living at these locations.

Federal Government Cost of Living Adjustment

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management surveys prices in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau to determine federal government cost of living pay adjustments (COLA) for these Alaskan cities. Comparisons are made between Washington D.C. and Anchorage prices. In 1984 the COLA's were 25% for Anchorage and 25% for the rest of the state. Data on actual survey prices used to arrive at the COLA's are published by the Office of Personnel Management. These data have been criticized as being incorrect comparisons between Alaska and Washington D.C. The allowance rate is not based solely on Alaskan living costs but it is also based upon the extent to which certain costs and prices in Alaska exceed those in Washington D.C.

Urban Family Budget

Although the BLS discontinued its publication in 1981, *Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Selected Urban Areas* provides a comparison of costs for Anchorage, twenty-eight other U.S. urban areas and an urban U.S. average. Although it is outdated it does provide actual price comparisons to other areas that are not possible with CPI data. The Ur-

ban Family Budget contains estimated income required to support low, medium, and high budget standards of living for a hypothetical family of four. The budgets do not represent how families actually spend their money, nor are they intended to represent a minimum level of adequate income. The budgets are intended only to reflect assumptions made about the manner of living at each of three hypothetical levels. Sixteen cost categories are provided. The last Urban Family Budget published was done in Autumn of 1981, Tables VIII-10 and VIII-11 are excerpts from that publication.

State of Alaska Geographical Differential Study

In 1984, at the request of the Alaska Public Employees Association and the Alaska Department of Administration, Labor Relations Division, a comprehensive study of the State of Alaska's geographic pay differentials was commissioned. Under the current system state employees are paid more or less than the basic pay plan based upon their location. The differences in pay currently range from 87 percent of the basic pay plan for State of Alaska employees working in Seattle, to 136 percent of basic pay for

Table VIII-1
Cost of Living Measures

	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Urban Family Budget	Cost of Food at Home	Federal Government Cost of Living Adjustment	Cost of Doing Business and Cost of Living in Alaska
Description	Measures Rates of Change in Price of a Fixed Market Basket of Goods Relative to a Base Year of 1967	Estimated Income By Expenditure Necessary to Support Assumed Standards of Living in a Hypothetical family of 4 at Low, Intermediate and High Budget Levels	Cost of Food, Wood, Fuel, Electricity for Various Family Groups for a Week	Price Survey of Cost of Living Differentials for Federal Government Workers	Survey of Various Costs for 5 Urban Areas, 3 in Alaska and 2 in the Contiguous United States
Responsible Agency	U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics	U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics	University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service	U.S. Office of Personnel Management	Alaska Dept. of Labor, Research & Analysis
Source of Data	Bureau of Census Monthly Survey of Prices	Bureau of Census Price Survey and Consumer Price Index	Price Survey	Price Survey	Special Survey
Time Period	Bimonthly (Anch.) Monthly (U.S.) Annual	Autumn of Each Year (Discontinued after 1981)	Quarterly	Annual	Annual
Industry Detail	None	None	None	None	None
Geographic Detail	85 Areas 28 MSA's 4 Regions (South, Northeast, North-central, West) for 5 Population classes. 36 Select Areas U.S. City Average	24 Major Metropolitan Areas, 4 Nonmetropolitan Areas, Anchorage Urban U.S. Average	Select Alaskan Communities Alaska and U.S.	Anchorage, Fairbanks Juneau, Balance of State and Washington D.C.	Anchorage, Fairbanks & Juneau in Alaska Seattle & Washington D.C. in U.S.
Published in:	BLS News Releases	BLS News Releases	Cooperative Extension Service Newsletter	Office of Personnel Management Newsletter	Alaska Economic Trends April issue

state employees located in the Barrow/Kotzebue election district of 1961.

While the results of the survey are coming under severe scrutiny because of the large block of employees whose wages may be affected, the study does provide one of the largest amounts of information that

has been gathered to date about the differing costs of living within Alaska. Table VIII-12 is a summary of the cost of living differentials. For further information about the Alaska Geographic Differential Study, contact the Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Labor Relations.

Table VIII-2
Consumer Price Index
Anchorage
All Items 10/67 = 100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average	Ann. Avg. % Change from Previous Year
1961					91.7					92.8				
1962					92.4					92.5				
1963				93.0						93.2				
1964				92.9						93.9				
1965				94.1						94.2				
1966										97.9				
1967										100.0				
1968										102.6				2.6%
1969	103.7			105.3			105.6			107.3			105.9	3.1%
1970	107.8			108.2			109.6			111.5			109.6	3.5%
1971	111.5			111.7			112.9			114.2			112.9	3.0%
1972	114.2			115.8			115.9			116.9			115.9	2.7%
1973	116.4			119.4			120.4			123.8			120.8	4.2%
1974	125.6			129.9			134.2			140.2			133.9	10.8%
1975	142.9			150.0			153.8			157.4			152.3	13.7%
1976	158.8			161.7			164.9			167.6			164.1	7.7%
1977	169.4			172.6			177.4			177.3			175.0	6.6%
Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)														
1978	179.2		180.7		184.2		188.5		193.2		194.7		187.5	7.1%
1979	198.1		201.0		203.5		207.4		213.2		213.7		207.0	10.4%
1980	218.2		223.5		226.5		228.4		230.9		236.5		228.2	10.2%
1981	240.1		241.1		244.6		246.1		250.5		253.7		246.5	8.0%
1982	253.0		260.0		263.8		263.6		263.4		257.2		260.2	5.6%
1983	257.6		261.0		262.5		265.8		267.9		270.4		264.7	1.7%
1984	271.5		274.4		275.3		275.5		277.9		277.5		275.6	4.1%
1985	278.3		280.0		278.8		283.1		284.5					
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)														
1978	179.2		180.8		184.0		188.6		192.8		194.8		187.4	7.1%
1979	197.3		200.5		202.5		206.4		210.9		211.8		205.7	9.8%
1980	215.9		220.2		223.1		224.8		226.7		232.0		224.6	9.2%
1981	235.0		236.2		240.1		241.7		245.9		249.3		241.9	7.7%
1982	248.6		254.5		258.0		259.1		258.9		254.4		255.7	5.7%
1983	250.6		253.9		254.7		257.5		260.8		264.0		257.4	0.7%
1984	264.0		265.9		265.7		266.8		270.9		270.9		267.7	4.0%
1985	271.7		273.1		271.9		276.0		277.3					

Data prior to January 1978 is used with both the CPI-U and the CPI-W.

Table VIII-3
Consumer Price Index
Seattle-Everett
All Items 1967 = 100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average	Ann. Avg. % Change from Previous Year
1961		88.6			89.2			89.3			90.0		89.3	
1962		90.1			90.5			90.8			91.1		90.6	1.5%
1963		91.2			91.4			92.9			93.0		92.1	1.7%
1964		93.1			92.9			93.9			93.7		93.4	1.4%
1965		93.4			94.3			94.9			95.1		94.5	1.2%
1966		95.8			96.8			97.4			98.4		97.1	2.8%
1967		98.6			99.4			100.6			101.4		100.0	3.0%
1968		102.3			103.1			104.9			106.0		104.1	4.9%
1969		107.1			108.6			110.2			110.6		109.2	4.9%
1970		112.5			114.0			114.6			114.9		114.0	4.4%
1971		114.6			115.5			117.6			117.6		116.4	2.1%
1972		119.0			118.8			119.9			121.2		119.7	2.8%
1973		123.1			126.3			128.8			131.4		127.5	11.1%
1974		135.8			139.3			143.0			147.9		141.5	11.0%
1975		151.8			154.5			157.3			159.7		155.8	10.1%
1976		161.7			162.6			165.7			167.9		164.5	5.6%
1977		171.4			176.2			180.2			182.5		177.6	8.0%
Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)														
1978	184.1		187.2		193.5		194.8		201.0		203.6		194.8	9.7%
1979	202.0		207.0		212.4		217.5		222.6		227.6		216.3	11.0%
1980	236.0		243.8		249.6		255.1		258.1		262.6		252.1	16.6%
1981	264.9		271.1		274.7		282.3		288.6		289.2		279.7	10.9%
1982	295.9		293.4		301.2		296.6		302.2		297.5		297.8	6.5%
1983	297.5		297.8		300.9		304.0		306.5		307.1		302.8	1.7%
1984	308.7		310.2		313.0		314.3		316.5		318.1		313.9	3.7%
1985	319.5		321.4		321.0		322.0		321.8					
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)														
1978	183.8		186.8		192.5		194.0		199.7		202.1		193.8	9.1%
1979	200.4		205.8		210.9		215.9		221.0		225.5		214.6	10.7%
1980	233.8		241.3		246.8		251.6		254.6		259.4		249.1	16.8%
1981	262.3		267.9		271.5		277.8		284.3		285.7		276.1	10.8%
1982	291.9		289.6		297.1		292.9		298.3		294.1		294.0	6.7%
1983	291.4		290.8		290.4		292.2		295.7		297.0		293.2	0.0%
1984	297.3		299.9		302.7		303.2		305.3		305.5		302.8	3.3%
1985	306.7		309.0		308.4		309.1		308.9					

Data prior to 1978 is used with both the CPI-U and the CPI-W.

Note: Indexes from July 1983 to January 1984 for both series were revised on 4/24/84.

**Table VIII-4
Comparative Business Costs by Area**

Except as noted, all amounts are in dollars

	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Seattle	Wash. D.C.	Virginia	Baltimore
Auto Rental Rates	45-50	50-55	48-50	47-50	56-58		
Hotel and Motel Room Rental Rates							
Winter	60-115	50-80	45-60	40-90	40-100		
Summer	70-125	60-90	50-70	40-90	40-100		
Office Rental Space (per square ft.)	.90-2.15	.80-1.80	1.25-1.65	.30-1.00	9.00-20.00		
Heavy Equipment Rental Rates 1/							
Bulldozer	2000-3000	1150-2500	1150-2500	1400-2200	1900-2500		
Backhoe	3000-5000	1000-1500	1000-1500	2000-2500	1200-3500		
Wheel Loader	2000-3000	1500-2500	1500-2500	1500-2000	1500-3000		
Residential Marginal Electric Rates (¢/KWH)							
Winter	5.149	9.5	5.12	5.461		3.319	3.780
Summer	5.149	9.5	4.08	5.201		5.683	6.090
Commercial Marginal Electric Rates (¢/KWH)							
Winter	2.897	9.9(15,000) 7.58(15,000)	3.97 4.497(20,000) 3.485(20,000)		5.921(3,000) 5.342(24,500) 3.741(3,000) 3.047(24,500)		
Summer	2.897	9.9(15,000) 7.58(15,000)	3.97 4.497(20,000) 3.485(20,000)		5.921(3,000) 7.635(24,500) 3.895(3,000) 3.047(24,500)		
Office Machinery Purchase Price 2/							
Typewriter	900-1000	900-1000	900-1000	800-950	850-950		
Copy Machine	1600-2000	1600-2000	1600-2000	900-1600	1200-1800		
Calculator	100-200	100-200	100-200	100-175	140-180		
Commercial Telephone Rates (per line, per month)	23.85	24.90	28.09	35.84	18.55		
Water (per 1000 Gal.)	1.72	2.25	13.00/1st 4000 1.50/add'l. 1000	1.81	1.96		
Sewer	6.00 5 Empl.	3.03/1000 gal	21.00/mo.	Included with water	Included with water		

Notes

1/ Prices will vary depending on the size of equipment and whether or not an operator and gasoline are provided. Prices are based on the approximate equivalent of a Caterpillar D-6 bulldozer, a 225 Caterpillar backhoe, and a wheel loader with a three yard bucket.

2/ Prices are based on a) standard electronic, desk top typewriter, b) a standard tabletop copy machine with no special features, and c) standard 10-key calculator, 4 function, percent key, 4 key memory, a fluorescent display and a tape printer.

23.35 6 Empl. 25

**Table VIII-5
Freight Shipping Costs 1/**

Destination		Cost of Air Freight 2/		Cost of Barge 3/	Personal Goods by Barge 4/
From	To	Rate (¢/lb.)	Tax (in dollars) 2/	Rate (\$/100 lbs.)	Rate (\$/100 lbs.)
Juneau, AK	Seattle, WA	16-22	12.50-17.50	9.00-13.00	12.50-13.00
Seattle, WA	Juneau, AK	25	19.00	9.00-13.00	15.50-16.00
Anchorage, AK	Seattle, WA	20-24	11.00	17.00-22.00	15.00-18.00
Seattle, WA	Anchorage, AK	30	16.00	17.00-22.00	15.00-18.00
Anchorage, AK	Washington, D.C.	45	31.50	-	-
Washington, D.C.	Anchorage, AK	48	34.50	-	-

Notes

1/ Freight prices are determinant on a multitude of factors and could vary widely.

2/ Based on 5,000 pounds of a representative wholesale good. Tax is a percentage and will vary dependant upon cost and distance shipped.

3/ Based on 5,000 pounds of heavy equipment.

4/ Based on 5,000 pounds of personal household goods.

**Table VIII-6
Wage Rates in Selected Occupations 1/**

	Anchorage-MatSu 1/	Interior Region 1/	Southeast Region 2/	Seattle-Everett 3/	Wash., D.C. MSA 4/
Drafters	7.00-16.00	8.00-12.50	6.92-12.50	10.20-12.15	8.75-9.38
Computer Programmers	8.66-13.33	11.00-16.83	11.54-13.00	9.12-10.98	9.95-13.65
Systems Analysts	12.88-15.87	15.00-25.00	17.31	12.45-15.50	12.00-15.80
Janitors and Maids	4.00-13.36	4.00-17.36	4.60-12.10	5.73-7.55	3.70-4.50
Carpenters	8.00-25.88	10.00-26.41	12.50-23.95	11.91-14.32	7.00-7.50
Electricians	13.00-24.15	24.77	10.00-21.67	11.93-14.94	8.00-9.00
Automobile Mechanics	10.00-20.00	9.37-20.00	8.50-22.11	12.50-14.94	11.90-14.08
Truck Drivers, Heavy or Tractor Trailer	7.50-22.91	11.63-22.91	10.44-20.96	12.43-14.39	10.00-13.44
Bookkeeping, Accounting & Auditing					
Clerks	5.00-11.75	5.75-22.00	5.00-16.06	6.12-8.38	6.37-6.88
Computer Operators	6.20-10.90	8.00-10.00	8.34-10.96	8.15-11.10	7.50-8.13
Data Entry Clerks	6.35-12.28	7.09-10.83	6.50-9.81	5.62-7.95	5.33-6.98
File Clerks	5.00-9.28	5.64-7.21	5.00-8.65	4.33-5.28	4.38-4.63
Receptionists	5.00-10.96	5.19-10.00	5.00-12.00	5.17-7.50	5.50-6.98
Secretaries	6.25-11.69	6.00-11.06	5.25-14.45	8.35-11.63	7.68-9.65
Switchboard Operators	5.00-9.22	5.38-9.11	5.77-8.65	5.83-7.95	5.50-7.00
Typists	5.48-16.60	6.50-9.50	5.48-13.24	5.70-9.38	5.70-7.75
Payroll-Timekeeping Clerks	9.73-10.50	8.00-9.50	6.50-10.09	6.00-8.43	6.88-7.38

Notes

1/ Wage rates for Alaska are entry level wages while wage rates for Seattle-Everett and Washington D.C. are average wage rates.

2/ Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis, *Wage Rates for Selected Occupations 1984*.

3/ Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Area Wage Survey 1984*.

4/ Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Virginia Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, *Virginia Occupational Demand, Supply and Wage Information*.

**Table VIII-7
Comparative Living Costs by Area 13/**

Except as noted, all amounts are in dollars

	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau	Seattle	Wash., D.C.
Cost of food for a week (2 adults; 1 male child 13, 1 female ch'ld 8) 2/	84.96	90.26	92.59	83.10	77.30
Housing					
Home purchase price (3 bdrm., 2 ba., 2000 sq.ft.) /3	147,000	159,000	155,000	110,000	135,000
Rental of similar unit	1,200	1,200	1,200	550-750	675-1200
2 Bedroom Apt. Rental 4/	600-800	600-800	650-800	400-600	450-750
\$110,000 Homeowner Insurance Premium 5/					
Low Risk	350-570	375-550	300-475	230-325	475-500
High Risk	800-1150	750-1250	625-1075	450-600	*
55 gal. Heating Oil (diesel #2 or equivalent) 6/	65-75	65-75	65-75	65-75	65-75
Utilities 7/					
Water & Sewer	28.30	39.60	38.00	14.50	15.70
Residential Electric Rate (1000 kw)	60.47	104.91	117.05	28-58	45-60
Garbage Collection	10-12	10.00	19.18	11.95	N/A 1/
Private Residential Telephone Line	9-15	11-18	13-25	13.59	6.50-14.00
Transportation					
Auto Insurance Premium (1983 Chevy Cavalier or equiv.) 5/	500-1075	475-1100	400-650	325-500	*
Gasoline (1 gallon Regular) 8/	1.09	1.37	1.44	*	*
Daycare 9/					
1 month /1 preschool toddler	353	358	375	197-323	197-323
Property Tax Millage Rates 1994 10/					
City Proper	9.91	8.8	8.92	10.63	12.20-21.20
Rates of surrounding service areas	4.89-10.10	7.0-17.0	8.54-10.68	9.00-13.00	*
Local Sales Tax	0%	0%	4.0%	6.5%	6.0%
1981 Urban Family Budget adjusted by Local CPI-U					
Higher	34091	*	*	29472	29819
Intermediate	25868	*	*	21784	21798
Low	19689	*	*	15368	14684
Medical Costs 11/					
Hospital Semi-Private Room Rate	257.63	276.50	*	216.20	280.41
Average Cost to Hospital Per Day 1981 (by state)	453.00	453.00	453.00	315.00	430.60
Average Cost to Hospital per Stay (by state)	2627.40	2627.40	2627.40	1795.50	3703.20
Dental Charges 12/ (by state)					
Initial Oral Exam	27	27	27	*	12
Prophylaxis-Adult	50	50	50	*	21
Permanent Amalgam Filling	67	67	67	*	32
Composite Resin Filling	74	74	74	*	34
Porcelain Crown with Gold	431	431	431	*	336

Footnotes on following page.

Footnotes from Table VIII-7, Comparative Living Costs by Area

- * Not Available or applicable.
- 1/ Paid via homeowner taxes.
- 2/ Cost of food at home for a week on a low cost food plan for 2 adults ages 20-50, 1 male child age 13, 1 female child age 8. Alaskan communities are from University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service 'Cost of Food at Home for a Week' December 1984. Seattle and Washington D.C. are Northwest and Southern U.S. regional estimates from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture for Jan. 1985.
- 3/ Coldwell banker Nationwide Relocation Service, January 1984.
- 4/ From classified advertisements of community's newspaper.
- 5/ From Alaska Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Insurance. Washington: Insurance Services Office, 1984. Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia Insurance Division.
- 6/ Alaska observations: Energy Assistance Program, Dept of Health and Social Services.
- 7/ Phone survey of respective utility for some.
- 8/ Alaska observations from 'Cost of Food at Home for a Week'.
- 9/ Alaska observations: Child care coordinator, Alaska Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs, Community Development and Child Care Programs. National Observation: Child Care Action News, January-February 1985.
- 10/ Phone survey of revenue offices for the locale.
- 11/ Source Book of Health Insurance 1932-1983. Health Insurance Assn. of America.
- 12/ Washington D.C. observations are for 1982 from Source Book of Health Insurance. Alaska data is from Health Insurance Assn of America, unpublished data.
- 13/ Data are meant to be used for comparison purposes only and are subject to a wide amount of variation dependant upon other variables. For a detailed explanation of the data contact Research and Analysis.

Table VIII-8
The Cost of a 'Big Mac' Meal by Location
Alaska, Seattle and Washington, D.C.

	Anchorage	Eagle River	Fairbanks	Juneau	Kodiak	MatSu Valley	Soldotna	Seattle	Wash., D.C.
Big Mac	1.55	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.75	1.55	1.75	1.30-1.39	1.43-1.47
Large Fries	.80	.80	.85	.90	.90	.80	.85	.65-.75	.80-.85
Medium Drink	.75	.75	.70	.70	.75	.75	.70	.50-.60	.50-.56
Total Meal	\$3.10	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.35	\$3.40	\$3.10	\$3.30	\$2.49-\$2.74 1/	\$2.73-\$2.88 1/

1/ The total cost is per location and may not equal the sum of the high and low cost per item.

Table VIII-9
Cost of Selected Items in Alaskan Communities
June 1985

Community	Cost of Food at Home for a Week 1/	Ratio of Food Cost of Anch. Average	Ratio of Food Cost of U.S. Average	Electricity 2/ (1000 Kwh)	Heating Oil (55 Gal.)	Auto Gas (55 Gal.)	Lumber (2X4X8)
U.S. Average	78.80	.93	1.00	-	-	-	-
Anchorage	84.17	1.00	1.07	60.00	71.50	74.75	1.45
Bethel 3/	138.50	1.65	1.76	135.00	76.45	99.00	2.99
Cordova 5/	118.81	1.41	1.51	145.13	74.80	79.97	3.04
Delta Junction	127.46	1.51	1.62	-	-	-	-
Dillingham 4/	142.34	1.69	1.81	126.19	70.95	81.95	2.88
Fairbanks	92.00	1.09	1.17	92.38	64.63	77.95	1.71
Homer 3/	107.57	1.28	1.37	84.64	62.15	74.25	2.00
Juneau 5/	96.47	1.22	1.15	147.75	56.80	81.75	.93
Kaktovik (Barter Island)	191.61	2.28	2.43	350.00	119.35	134.75	-
Kenai-Soldotna 3/	92.53	1.10	1.17	64.35	59.40	74.80	1.68
Ketchikan 5/	88.54	1.05	1.12	85.00	62.15	83.00	1.65
Kodiak 3/	111.90	1.33	1.42	-	68.72	78.10	2.40
Mat-Su 6/	91.71	1.09	1.16	-	63.25	70.90	1.92
McGrath	143.60	1.71	1.82	391.70	114.40	135.30	-
Nome 4/	155.22	1.84	1.97	150.00	82.39	93.44	3.55
Sitka 5/	101.63	1.21	1.29	66.00	68.75	78.10	2.08
Tok	117.48	1.40	1.49	85.00	-	78.05	2.19
Valdez	103.57	1.23	1.31	132.00	57.75	76.95	2.40

1/ Family of 4 with Elementary school children.
2/ Includes surcharge.
3/ Includes 5% tax.
4/ Includes 3% tax.
5/ Includes 4% tax.
6/ Includes 2% tax.

Table VIII-10
Annual Total Budget for a Four-Person Family
Autumn 1981 1/

Budget Level	Urban U.S.	Anchorage	Seattle- Everett	Houston	Boston	Chicago	Atlanta	Denver
Lower	\$15,232	\$22,939	\$17,124	\$14,810	\$16,402	\$15,587	\$14,419	\$15,093
Intermediate	\$25,407	\$31,890	\$25,891	\$23,601	\$29,213	\$25,358	\$23,273	\$24,820
Higher	\$38,060	\$45,119	\$37,396	\$34,728	\$44,821	\$37,368	\$34,623	\$36,979

1/ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source of data, methods of calculations, and quantities of goods and services for each budget level are described in detail in BLS Bulletin 1570-S.

Table VIII-11
Lower Budget for a Family of Four
Autumn 1981

	Anchorage		United States		Cost Index (U.S. Average = 100)
	Dollar	Percent 1/	Dollar	Percent 1/	
Total Budget	\$23,939	100%	\$15,323	100%	150
Family Consumption	17,612	77%	12,069	79%	146
Food	5,377	23%	4,545	30%	118
Housing	5,492	24%	2,817	18%	195
Transportation	2,198	10%	1,311	9%	168
Clothing	1,124	5%	937	6%	120
Personal Care	467	2%	379	2%	123
Medical Care	2,304	10%	1,436	9%	160
Other Consumption	650	3%	644	4%	101
Other Items	787	3%	621	4%	127
Social Security/Disability	1,616	7%	1,036	7%	156
Personal Income Taxes	2,924	13%	1,596	10%	183

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Autumn 1981 Urban Family Budget.

1/ May not add due to rounding.

Table VIII-12
Alaska Geographic Differential Study
1985

District 1/	Cost of Living Differential
Seattle	86
Palmer/Wasilla	94
Petersburg/Wrangell	98
Anchorage (base)	100
Seward	100
Sitka	101
Kenai/Cook Inlet	101
Ketchikan	102
Juneau	103
Fairbanks/Fort Yukon	103
Icy Strait/Lynn Canal	105
Kodiak	106
Cordova/Valdez	111
Aleutian Islands	126
Wade Hampton	126
Bristol Bay	129
Yukon/Kuskokwim	129
Nome	133
Bethel	139
Barrow/Kotzebue	145

1/ The study was conducted using the districts currently in place for geographic differentials, which are the 1961 election districts.

Source: Alaska Geographic Differential Study, State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Labor Relations, April 1985.

Chapter IX

Income Measures

Alaska has been identified as having the highest level of income of any state and well above the national average. Income in Alaska must be carefully evaluated before making comparisons with other state and national levels of income. Several studies have claimed that when adjustments are made for living costs and taxes, Alaska's nominally high incomes buy no more than incomes in other states. Even though income in Alaska may appear much higher than in other states, in actuality the purchasing power may be the same.

There are many different measures of income, each appropriate in different situations. This section will examine several measures of income. The measures examined are: covered employment and wages, workers with wages (20% sample of workers covered by unemployment insurance), hours and earnings, poverty income guidelines, lower living standard income levels, personal income, median family income, and census income data. (See Table IX-1 for a summary of income measures.) The method of calculation for each measure of income is different depending on the data base, the statistical basis, and ultimately, its intended use. Two measures that are calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, total personal income and per capita personal income, changed at different rates from 1983 to 1984. Total personal income changed 4.1% while per capita personal income changed less than one percent.

Annual Income Measures

As a preliminary to the analysis of income information, care must be taken when analyzing average earnings. For example, two people work six months each for a total of 12 work months. Together they earn \$10,000 (Worker 1 earns \$6,000 and Worker 2 earns \$4,000). Dividing average monthly employment (12 work months divided by 12 months equals 1) into total wages (\$10,000) produces an average wage of \$10,000. Dividing total employment (two workers) into total wages (\$10,000) produces an average wage of

\$5,000. Both are technically correct average wage figures. Thus, variations in actual earnings are totally obscured leading one to erroneously conclude that averages are accurate measures for most workers.

Covered Employment and Wages

Employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws submit quarterly reports of employment and earnings to the Employment Security Division of the Alaska Department of Labor. These reports, combined with quarterly reports submitted by the federal government on civilian employment and wages, comprise the ES-202 reports. Compiled by the Research and Analysis Section of the Department of Labor, the ES-202 report is the only source of complete industry detail of employment and total wages. In Alaska ES-202 information is available for the 23 census areas. Because of industry and regional detail, the ES-202 report is the most frequently used data on employment and wages.

Employment measured by the ES-202 series more accurately depicts the number of jobs as opposed to the number of individual workers. It represents the total number of employees during each employer's pay period which includes the twelfth of each month. It is not an unduplicated count of the number of different individuals because workers holding more than one job or who change jobs during the week of the twelfth may be reported by more than one employer.

The ES-202 data measure earnings by job and can only be used as an approximation of earnings by worker. This is especially true in industries with high turnover such as seafood processing. Earnings include all remuneration paid to workers covering services performed including commissions and bonuses. Annual earnings reflect total actual wages paid. Annual average earnings can be computed by dividing average monthly employment into total payroll. The result is annual average earnings per job, not per worker. Earnings data for given time periods are used

to calculate weekly earnings data.

The primary drawback in the use of these data is the assumption that each employee works one job for a full month. In Alaska, where many workers earn all of their wages from seasonal employment, a true weekly average per worker would be much higher during peak seasonal employment and much lower during inactive periods. Table IX-2 summarizes by industry, annual, monthly, and weekly average earnings of workers and average monthly employment covered by Alaska's unemployment insurance program.

Workers with Wages

Each year Research and Analysis draws a 20% sample of workers who are covered by the state unemployment insurance law. Annual covered wages are available by industry and state total. Federal wages are not included. This data source includes wages of workers who may have worked only one day in the year. However it uses the actual number of people as opposed to average employment. Exclusion of workers who earned less than \$1,000 reduces the understatement of average earnings due to workers who may have a shorter attachment to the labor force. In Table IX-3, the ratio of all workers to average monthly employment approximates the number of workers per monthly job. Higher ratios occur in the more seasonal industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing, and contract construction. The large difference between the number of workers and the average monthly employment reflects high turnover and seasonality which dominate Alaska's economy.

Annual mean income of all workers is 60% of annual average earnings per job as calculated using ES-202 data. This is typical of the Alaska economy where many workers earn all of their wages in part of the year. The annual mean income of all workers more accurately depicts earnings per worker. The median annual income of all workers is that income level at which half of all workers earn more and the other half earns less. The mean and median income levels of all workers are weighted toward the lower end of the earnings curve by many workers who earn small amounts during the year compared to few workers who earn substantially more.

Users of these data who intend to establish a business in Alaska and want to know average industry pay levels should use annual average earnings since this figure tells what it costs to hire someone for a

year. The user who intends to move to Alaska and wants to know what kind of income to expect might be misled by annual average earnings since, as the table shows, most Alaskans actually earn far less than this. Other users would be better advised to consider the annual income of all workers, particularly if work in the more seasonal industries is probable.

Frequent citing of the higher annual average earnings tend to support the misconception of Alaska being a high wage state where people can get rich quick. While the high wage supposition is supported by annual average earnings per job, the get rich corollary is not necessarily supported as earnings averaged by all workers through the year are considerably less than earnings associated with high annual wages.

Current Employment Statistics Hours and Earnings

An entirely separate source of income data is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics survey of hours and earnings. Each month employers provide employment and payroll information which is used as a sample to estimate hours and earnings by industry. In Alaska the sample in several industries is very small. Alaska data are combined with national sample data to derive national estimates.

At the national level these payroll data are used to gain insight into the economy. Relatively high overtime hours worked are considered an indication that an economic upturn is likely in the near future. Diminishing hours worked indicate that the economy is slowing. Average hourly earnings are used as an approximation of current wage rates.

Hours and earnings estimates for Alaska are available monthly in *Alaska Economic Trends*, an Alaska Department of Labor publication. Both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings for nonsupervisory and production workers are available for ten industries. While these estimates are less accurate than the unemployment insurance based data, the hours and earnings estimates are available much sooner. Table IX-4 summarizes 1984 annual average hours and earnings.

Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Standard Income Levels for Alaska

Poverty Income Guidelines and Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSiL) are used as a basis of determining whether individuals meet economically disadvantaged eligibility criteria under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Poverty income guidelines are computed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1985 estimates of poverty level were based upon 1981 poverty thresholds adjusted by an appropriate inflation factor. Alaska poverty levels were scaled upward by an additional 25% over the national average to reflect higher Alaskan costs (see Table IX-5).

The Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSiL) is based on the lower living family budget which was last revised in 1981. The percentage change in the consumer price index from 1981 to 1985 is applied to the 1981 LLSiL figures to provide updated 1985 LLSiL figures. Figures for metropolitan and non-metropolitan Alaska are in Tables IX-6 and IX-7.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies families as above or below the poverty level using a poverty index adopted from the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects a family's consumption requirements depending on the family size. A Department of Agriculture survey of food consumption found that families of three or more spent one-third of their income on food. The poverty level was set at three times the cost of economy food plan, a modest level consumption. Poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the consumer price index. (See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60, No. 145. *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the U.S.: 1983*, August 1984).

Personal Income

Personal income is a measure of all sources of current income of residents within an area. (Tables IX-8, IX-9, and IX-10) The largest component of Alaska's personal income is wages as reported to the Alaska Department of Labor. In fact, over 80% of total personal income for Alaska is comprised of wages and salaries. Personal income is measured after deduction for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions for income and personal taxes. Income from dividends, self-employed earnings, and businesses are all included in the measure of total personal income. Estimates of proprietors' income are derived from federal tax return data.

Caution should be exercised when attempting to use personal income data as a measure of the standard of living between areas of the state. Non-cash sources of goods and services, which are important in many rural areas of the state, are not reflected by personal income data. In addition, census division level data is often disaggregated from statewide totals based upon historical relationships, which may make small geographical data less accurate than statewide totals. Many census divisions with low per capita personal income also have very high expenditure levels for energy, food, and other goods and services which further complicate interregional comparisons of personal income data.

Median Family Income

Median family income for a family of four is estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for each state and the District of Columbia. It is only produced at the request of a federal agency, usually the Department of Health and Human Services. This income measure is the estimated level at which half of Alaskan families earn less income and the other half earns more. Median income for 1983, Table IX-11, is estimated based upon per capita personal income data, the March Current Population Survey, and the 1980 Census of Population Early National Sample.

1980 Census Income Data

Income data for 1980 in Table IX-12 are available from the decennial census of 1980. Alaska's poverty threshold is approximately 125% of the national level. Poverty status is determined by federal definition which is based upon income, the size of family, and the age of the householder. When utilizing poverty data from the 1980 census, tables that show 125% of the poverty level or up to 125% are the most appropriate in analyzing Alaska's situation. Tables which show only above poverty refer to the national poverty level and would, in most cases, understate poverty data for Alaska.

Detailed income figures for Alaska's census areas, incorporated places, and Alaska Native villages are available from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, Population Unit.

**Table IX-1
Income Measures**

	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Earnings	UI Covered Earnings	Workers with Wages	Current Employment Statistics BLS 790 Hours and Earnings
Description	Total Payroll and Average Monthly Wage of Nonagricultural Workers	Average Earnings of Alaska UI Covered Workers	20% Sample of Annual Workers with Covered Wages, Mean and Median Income s	Sample Based Estimates of Average Hours Worked Average Weekly Wages and Average Hourly Wages for Production Workers
Responsible Agency	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis	Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis
Source of Data	Quarterly Employer Reports of Employment & Wages Subject to Alaska & Federal UI Laws (ES-202)	Reports of Employment & Wages Subject to Alaska UI Laws	Reports of Employment and Wages Covered by Alaska Unemployment Insurance	Current Employer Statistics Program-Voluntary Sample of Employers
Time Period	Annually Quarterly	Annually Average Monthly Average Weekly	Annually Quarterly	Monthly
Industry Detail	Major Industry (With Some Confidential Restrictions)	Major Industry	Major Industry	Major Industry
Geographic Detail	Alaska 23 Census Areas	Alaska	Alaska	Alaska
Published In:	<i>Statistical Quarterly</i>	<i>UI Actuarial Report</i>	<i>UI Actuarial Report</i>	<i>Alaska Economic Trends</i>

**Table IX-1
Income Measures
(Continued)**

	Personal/Per Capita Income	Median Family Income	Poverty Income Guidelines	Lower Level Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
Description	Current Income Estimates for Total Personal and Per Capita Income	Estimates Personal Family Income Used to Determine Program Eligibility or Fee	Estimated Income used to Determine Program Eligibility Waivers	Estimated Income used to Determine Program Eligibility
Responsible Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census	U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration
Source of Data	Estimate Urban Family Wages, Salaries (80%) Dividends, Proprietors and Self-Employed Earnings, etc., (20%)	Personal Income and Current Population Survey	Survey and Economy Food Plan	Budget
Time Period	Quarterly Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
Industry Detail	Major Industry	None	None	None
Geographic Detail	Alaska 23 Census Areas	Alaska	Alaska	Anchorage (Urban) Balance of State (Rural)
Published In:	<i>Survey of Current Business</i>	<i>Federal Register</i>	<i>Federal Register</i>	<i>Federal Register</i>

Table IX-2
Average Earnings
Alaska UI Covered Employment by Industry
1984

	Average Monthly Covered Employment	Annual Average Earnings 1/	Average Weekly Earnings 2/	Average Monthly Earnings 3/
Total-All Industries	201,863	\$28,968	\$ 557.08	\$2,414.00
Commodity Producing	41,139	41,012	788.69	3,417.67
Oil and Gas	8,048	57,420	1,104.23	4,785.00
Other Mining	654	44,483	855.44	3,706.92
Contract Construction	20,403	43,755	841.44	3,646.25
Food Processing	5,823	18,904	363.54	1,575.33
Logging, Lumber, Pulp	2,298	35,165	676.25	2,930.42
Other Manufacturing	3,230	30,094	578.73	2,507.33
Other	683	22,158	426.12	1,846.50
Distributive	134,159	24,562	472.35	2,046.83
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	19,270	35,535	683.37	2961.25
Trade	44,449	19,483	374.67	1623.58
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	11,278	25,410	488.65	2117.50
Services	59,162	24,642	473.88	2053.50
Public Administration	24,835	33,166	637.81	2763.83

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

1/ Total covered payroll divided by average monthly covered employment.

2/ Annual average earnings divided by 52.

3/ Annual average earnings divided by 12.

Table IX-3
Number of Workers, Employment and Income Levels by Industry in UI Covered Employment
1984 1/

Industry	Number of Workers 3/	Average Monthly Employment 4/	Ratio All Workers to Avg. Monthly Employment 5/	All Workers Annual Income Mean 6/	All Workers Annual Income Median 7/	Annual Average Earnings Rate 8/
Total 2/	327,425	201,863	1.62	\$17,378	\$10,784	\$28,968
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,480	683	2.17	8,035	4,583	22,158
Mining	12,795	8,702	1.47	38,131	35,366	56,448
Contract Construction	41,260	20,403	2.02	20,808	14,592	43,755
Manufacturing	27,080	11,351	2.39	10,075	4,470	25,381
Trans., Comm., & Util.	25,530	19,270	1.32	25,203	20,244	35,535
Trade	73,115	44,449	1.64	11,282	5,425	19,483
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	15,460	11,278	1.37	16,614	13,574	25,410
Services	62,820	59,162	1.06	13,270	7,846	24,642
Public Administration	62,615	24,835	2.52	22,965	20,638	33,166

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis. Data are derived from a 20% sample of workers earning unemployment insurance wage credits and ES-202 Report.

1/ Coverage limited to State UI Law, (excludes federal government).

2/ Includes those workers without industry codes.

3/ Based on 20% sample of workers with covered wages.

4/ ES-202 number of jobs covered by Alaska UI Laws.

5/ Number of workers divided by average monthly employment.

6/ Total covered payroll based on wages extracted from 20% sample divided by number of workers.

7/ Income level at which 50% of workers are above and 50% of workers are below.

8/ Total annual wages divided by average monthly employment. Reflects annual rate at which one 12-month work year of employment is compensated.

Table IX-4
Alaska Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries 1/ 2/
1984 Annual Average

	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Weekly Earnings
Mining	\$23.33	50.4	\$1,175.83
Construction	24.52	42.0	1,029.84
Manufacturing	12.25	39.3	481.42
Food and Kindred	8.30	38.5	319.55
Wood and Paper	16.78	38.8	651.06
Transportation	15.62	38.0	593.56
Trade	10.55	35.2	371.36
Wholesale	12.64	38.3	484.11
Retail	9.67	34.0	328.78
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Not Published	Not Published	387.94

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.

1/ Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

2/ Averages are based on data for full and part-time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime.

Table IX-5
Poverty Guidelines for Alaska
Office of Management and Budget
Effective Date 1985

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
1	\$6,860
2	8,810
3	11,080
4	13,310
5	15,580
6	17,910
7	20,080
8	22,310

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$2,250 for each additional member. Distinction between farm and nonfarm has been eliminated.

Poverty Income Guidelines for All States
Except Alaska and Hawaii
1985

1	\$5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850

For family units with more than 8 members, add \$1,800 for each additional member. Distinction between farm and nonfarm has been eliminated.

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 50, No. 46. Friday, March 8, 1985.

Table IX-6
Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
Effective June 1985
Metropolitan, Alaska

Family Size	Poverty Criteria 70% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)	Poverty Criteria for 100% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
1	6,350	9,070
2	10,400	20,710
3	14,280	20,400
4	17,630	25,190
5	20,800	29,710
6	24,330	34,760

Source: Federal Register, Vol. 50, No. 112, June 11, 1985.

Table IX-7
Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
Effective June 1985
Nonmetropolitan, Alaska

Family Size	Poverty Criteria 70% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)	Poverty Criteria for 100% Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)
1	6,030	8,610
2	9,880	14,110
3	13,570	19,390
4	16,750	23,930
5	19,770	28,240
6	23,120	33,030

Source: Federal Register, Vol., 50, No. 112, June 11, 1985.

Table IX-8
Personal Income by Census Division
1983

	Total Personal Income (in Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Income (Dollars)	Per Capita Income % of National Average	% Change of Total Personal Income from 1982
Alaska	\$8,243	\$17,225	147	10.0
U.S.	2,734,464	11,687	100	6.2
Aleutian Islands	120	15,067	129	8.0
Anchorage	4,017	19,020	163	10.9
Angoon	8	9,933	85	3.3
Barrow-North Slope	103	21,084	180	12.8
Bethel	105	9,666	83	14.1
Bristol Bay Borough	22	17,422	149	8.9
Bristol Bay	52	11,118	95	15.9
Cordova-McCarthy	38	15,027	129	3.4
Fairbanks	1,238	19,198	164	9.2
Haines	29	14,144	121	10.6
Juneau	473	20,127	172	9.5
Kenai-Cook Inlet	408	14,814	127	7.8
Ketchikan	228	17,786	152	7.2
Kobuk	56	10,716	92	6.1
Kodiak	169	16,050	137	11.5
Kuskokwim	22	7,413	63	15.2
Matanuska-Susitna	360	13,395	115	14.3
Nome	86	11,779	101	13.3
Outer Ketchikan	20	11,967	102	17.3
Prince of Wales	41	12,949	111	6.8
Seward	54	15,809	135	6.6
Sitka	122	15,269	131	1.5
Skagway-Yakutat	44	15,336	131	12.9
Southeast Fairbanks	65	11,001	94	7.2
Upper Yukon	22	12,229	105	6.0
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	113	17,222	147	0.2
Wade Hampton	32	6,017	51	5.0
Wrangell-Petersburg	116	17,252	148	10.3
Yukon-Koyukuk	80	13,982	120	7.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Note: These personal income figures are not directly comparable to those contained in Table IX-9

Table IX-9
Total and Per Capita Personal Income
Alaska and United States
1970-1984

	Alaska Total (Million)	U.S. Total (Million)	Alaska Per Capita	U.S. Per Capita
1970	\$1,438	\$803,922	\$4,726	\$3,945
1971	1,579	861,904	4,989	4,167
1972	1,726	944,852	5,285	4,515
1973	2,034	1,058,902	6,104	5,010
1974	2,475	1,162,203	7,180	5,448
1975	3,544	1,258,643	9,554	5,842
1976	4,216	1,385,201	10,725	6,367
1977	4,358	1,534,708	10,968	6,984
1978	4,485	1,726,185	11,150	7,772
1979	4,674	1,942,655	11,585	8,651
1980	5,238	2,156,715	13,007	9,494
1981	6,230	2,420,098	14,979	10,544
1982	7,517	2,575,759	16,912	11,113
1983	8,358	2,735,829	17,364	11,690
1984	8,739	3,020,259	17,487	12,789

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Note: These personal income figures are not directly comparable to those contained in Table IX-8.

Table IX-10
1984 Per Capita Personal Income
Ranked by State 1/

Rank			Rank		
1	Alaska	17,487	27	Pennsylvania	12,314
2	District of Columbia	17,113	28	Wyoming	12,224
3	Connecticut	16,556	29	Iowa	12,160
4	New Jersey	15,440	30	Missouri	12,151
5	Massachusetts	14,784	31	Arizona	11,841
6	California	14,487	32	Indiana	11,717
7	Maryland	14,464	33	Oklahoma	11,655
8	New York	14,318	34	Oregon	11,611
9	Colorado	13,847	35	Georgia	11,551
10	Illinois	13,802	36	South Dakota	11,069
11	Delaware	13,685	37	North Carolina	10,850
12	Nevada	13,320	38	Maine	10,813
13	Virginia	13,254	39	Louisiana	10,808
14	Kansas	13,248	40	Vermont	10,802
15	Minnesota	13,247	41	Montana	10,546
16	New Hampshire	13,192	42	Tennessee	10,419
17	Hawaii	13,042	43	Kentucky	10,300
18	Rhode Island	12,820	44	New Mexico	10,262
19	Washington	12,792	45	South Carolina	10,116
20	Florida	12,763	46	Idaho	10,092
21	Michigan	12,607	47	Alabama	9,992
22	Texas	12,572	48	Arkansas	9,805
23	Wisconsin	12,474	49	Utah	9,733
24	Nebraska	12,430	50	West Virginia	9,728
25	Ohio	12,355	51	Mississippi	8,777
26	North Dakota	12,352			

1/ Includes District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table IX-11
Estimated 1983 Median Income of Four-Person Family

Rank and State	Estimated Median Income
All States	\$29,184
1. Alaska	38,238
2. Connecticut	37,703
3. New Jersey	36,448
4. Maryland	35,475
5. Nevada	34,504
6. Massachusetts	33,990
7. Colorado	32,294
8. California	31,967
9. Delaware	31,676
10. Hawaii	31,614
11. Virginia	31,451
12. Minnesota	30,785
13. Illinois	30,736
14. New York	30,539
15. New Hampshire	30,414
16. Washington	30,185
17. Michigan	29,472
18. Texas	29,290
19. Rhode Island	29,167
20. Wisconsin	28,979
21. District of Columbia	28,701
22. Wyoming	28,480
23. Ohio	28,305
24. Pennsylvania	28,274
25. Louisiana	27,953
26. Missouri	27,789
27. Kansas	27,569
28. Arizona	27,551
29. Georgia	27,463
30. Oklahoma	27,169
31. Indiana	26,924
32. Oregon	26,404
33. North Dakota	26,327
34. Nebraska	26,100
35. Iowa	25,800
36. South Carolina	25,756
37. Utah	25,678
38. Florida	25,455
39. Vermont	25,441
40. North Carolina	25,363
41. Montana	25,278
42. Alabama	25,117
43. Maine	24,178
44. Kentucky	24,096
45. Tennessee	24,081
46. Idaho	24,009
47. South Dakota	23,998
48. New Mexico	23,906
49. West Virginia	22,153
50. Mississippi	21,957
51. Arkansas	21,524

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table IX-12
Alaska and United States
Income and Poverty Status in 1980
1980 Census Data

	Alaska 1/	United States 2/
Number of Households	132,369	80,433,749
Less than \$5,000	11,277	10,602,495
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6,429	6,427,456
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6,570	6,391,051
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14,158	12,352,784
\$15,000 to \$19,999	13,844	11,378,390
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12,836	9,972,264
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22,739	12,712,171
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23,764	6,908,694
\$50,000 or More	20,752	3,688,444
Median Income	\$ 25,414	\$16,830
Mean Income	\$ 29,789	\$20,373
Number of Families	96,840	58,975,810
Less than \$5,000	5,957	4,297,235
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3,764	3,652,477
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4,388	4,112,637
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9,739	8,651,779
\$15,000 to \$19,999	9,381	8,930,918
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8,935	8,413,980
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17,504	11,325,422
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19,579	6,260,836
\$50,000 or More	17,593	3,330,526
Median Income	\$28,395	\$19,908
Mean Income	\$32,248	\$23,177
Number of Unrelated Individuals 15 Years and Over	65,508	30,340,160
Less than \$2,000	7,179	4,302,204
\$2,000 to \$2,999	2,369	2,572,178
\$3,000 to \$4,999	5,478	5,229,252
\$5,000 to \$7,999	11,454	5,069,986
\$8,000 to \$9,999	4,716	2,605,308
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9,233	4,836,299
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,032	4,207,544
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10,268	1,284,547
\$50,000 or More	1,779	232,842
Median Income	\$10,798	\$6,714
Mean Income	\$14,830	\$9,317
Per Capita Income	\$10,193	\$7,313
Per Capita Income, Noninstitutional Persons	\$10,219	\$7,371
Household Income Type in 1979		
Number with Earnings	124,307	65,358,750
Mean Earnings	\$29,140	\$20,773
Number with Social Security Income	10,528	20,868,736
Mean Social Security Income	\$3,383	\$4,094
Number with Public Assistance Income	8,005	6,527,299
Mean Public Assistance Income	\$2,690	\$2,540
Mean Family Income in 1979 by Workers in Family in 1979		
No Workers	\$9,254	\$10,354
1 Worker	\$24,882	\$19,947
2 or More Workers	\$37,523	\$28,179

Table IX-12
Alaska and United States
Income and Poverty Status in 1980
1980 Census Data
(Continued)

	Alaska 1/	United States 2/
All Income Levels in 1979		
Families	96,840	58,975,810
With Related Children Under 18 Years	64,729	31,824,074
With Related Children 5 to 17 Years	48,500	25,483,714
Female Householder, No Husband Present	10,055	8,321,754
With Related Children Under 18 Years	8,362	5,616,320
With Related Children Under 6 Years	3,596	2,161,160
Householder 65 Years and Over	3,976	8,839,761
Unrelated Individuals	54,759	27,745,929
65 Years and Over	3,358	7,715,618
Persons	387,222	220,802,037
Related Children Under 18 Years	127,362	65,573,665
Related Children 5 to 17 Years	88,931	46,436,125
60 Years and Over	18,710	34,156,276
65 Years and Over	10,448	24,182,624
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level		
Families	8,319	5,646,520
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.6%	9.6%
With Related Children Under 18 Years	6,756	4,239,024
With Related Children 5 to 7 Years	4,849	3,353,140
Female Householder, No Husband Present	2,669	2,533,560
With Related Children Under 18 Years	2,474	2,272,341
With Related Children Under 6 Years	1,496	1,203,106
Householder 65 Years and Over	561	767,726
Unrelated Individuals for whom Poverty Status is Determined	10,379	6,956,636
Percent Below Poverty Level	19.0%	25.1%
65 Years and Over	637	2,244,181
Persons for whom Poverty Status is Determined	41,615	27,525,858
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	12.5%
Related Children Under 18 Years	15,444	10,120,464
Related Children 5 to 17 Years	10,140	7,200,810
60 Years and Over	2,587	4,579,433
65 Years and Over	1,482	3,554,175
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level		
Percent of Persons for whom Poverty Status is Determined		
Below 75% of Poverty Level	7.5%	8.3%
Below 125% of Poverty Level	11.7%	17.0%
Below 150% of Poverty Level	18.2%	21.7%
Below 200% of Poverty Level	25.0%	31.8%

Glossary

Abbreviations

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CES	Current Employment Statistics
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Current Population Survey
DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
ES	Employment Services
ESARS	Employment Security Automated Reporting System
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LMI	Labor Market Information
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
PIC	Private Industry Council
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
UI	Unemployment Insurance

Annual Average—The aggregate of 12 months data divided by 12. Annual data are commonly used for projections and other long-term analysis.

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA)—Quantitative method developed by Box and Jenkins to produce short term forecasts.

Benchmark—Most economic time series utilize a sample trend made of the best available data at the time. Periodically the series is adjusted due to more complete information being available. This periodic adjustment is a Benchmark Revision and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the Benchmark date. Data are commonly referenced by a benchmark date, e.g., 'data based on a March 1976 Benchmark.'

Civilian Labor Force—All employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older in the noninstitutional population not in the armed forces.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—This index measures changes over time in a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket as well as sales and

excise taxes, but income and property are not included. The CPI is not a cost of living index nor can it be compared between areas to determine their relative cost of living.

Covered Employment—Employment in an industry that falls under the coverage of state or federal unemployment insurance programs. Presently in Alaska only agriculture, self-employment, some employed students, religious organizations, full commissioned salesmen, fishermen, private railroad, and elected and appointed officials have significant numbers of noncovered workers (see Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment).

Current Employment Statistics (CES)—Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, production worker hours and earnings by industry. These estimates are produced monthly for Alaska from a sample of employment establishments in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Current Population Survey (CPS)—A monthly household survey of the population of the United States. This survey is the data source for the national estimates of labor force composition. Some CPS data are incorporated into the state and area labor force estimating procedures to improve interstate comparability.

Disabled Veteran—A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for disability rated 30% or more, or a person whose discharge or release from active duty was for a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty.

Discouraged Workers—Persons who want work but made no attempt to find work in the past 4 weeks because of a belief that they could not find employment. Discouraged workers are not counted among the unemployed.

DOT Codes—An occupational coding structure based upon job traits and required job skills. The

codes are published in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977.

Economically Disadvantaged—A person who is either:

- a. A member of a family which receives public assistance;
- b. A member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months on an annualized basis was such that:
 1. The family would have qualified for public assistance, or
 2. It does not exceed the poverty level, or
 3. It does not exceed 70% of the lower living standard income level;
- c. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;
- d. Or where the following status presents significant barriers to employment.
 1. A client of a sheltered workshop;
 2. A handicapped individual;
 3. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24 hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility;
 4. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital rehabilitation facility or similar institution.

Employment by Place of Residence—An estimate of the numbers of persons employed who live within a given labor market or other geographic area. All persons who worked for pay and unpaid family workers who worked at least 15 hours or more in the survey week are included, as are workers who were temporarily absent from their job due to vacations, labor disputes, etc.

Employment by Place of Work—An estimate of the number of jobs filled in the survey week within a given area. Multiple job holders are counted for each job. In Alaska only nonagricultural wage and salary workers are tallied by place of work. Labor disputants are not included in estimates of employment by place of work.

Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS)—A computerized tally of all Employ-

ment Service activities, job applicants, and job openings characteristics.

ES-202—A compilation of employment, wage, and contribution data submitted by employers subject to state unemployment insurance.

Extrapolate—To estimate or infer a value beyond the known range of information by extending or projecting the known information.

Handbook Procedure for Estimating Unemployment—A 43 step estimating procedure which utilizes the following data: nonagricultural wage and salary employment, unemployment insurance claims, 1980 census relationships, historical factors from special research by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and current data from the CPS. The handbook estimates account for most of the month-to-month trend of the labor force estimates while the monthly CPS predominantly determines the labor force size.

Index or Index Number—A measure of relative growth compared with a base figure for the same time series. In index form, the base period is set equal to 100, and data for other periods are expressed as percentages of the base value. Plural is indices or indexes.

Insured Unemployment—A count of persons who have filed claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Interpolate—To estimate a missing value between two known values at neighboring points.

Job Openings, Employment Forecast—Job openings resulting from industry growth and death and retirement separations. They do not include turnover openings resulting when employees change jobs or occupations or temporarily quit working.

Job Openings, Job Service/ESARS—Employer orders of jobs to be filled placed with local Job Service offices. Job openings listed are not always filled.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)—Successor to CETA effective October 1983. This Act allows funds for job training programs to be more heavily administered by private business.

Labor Force—All persons 16 years and older who are either employed or unemployed. Normally published as a Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence. (See Employment by Place of Residence.)

Labor Market Area—An area with a central community and economic concentration in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. In most states labor market areas are either counties or groups of counties.

Labor Market Information (LMI)—Data on a broad range of topics such as labor force, employment by industry and occupation, unemployment, population, earnings, wages, hours worked, training programs, and labor turnover.

Labor Turnover—Movement of workers in and out of employment in a given time in an industry, occupation, or firm.

Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL)—Used for ES and JTPA purposes it is that income level (adjusted for selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and regional metropolitan and nonmetropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration based upon the lower living standard budget level last issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in 1981.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Consists of areas that are economically and socially integrated with a large population nucleus. Specifically, an MSA includes:

1. One central city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
2. A city whose population taken together with that of contiguous places totals at least 50,000 inhabitants and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community.

Multiple Job Holders—Persons who simultaneously work at more than one job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment—Also referred to as Nonagricultural Employment by place of work; employment that does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics or agricultural workers. Conceptually, this is probably the most consistent economic time series available to compare different labor markets over an extended period of time. (See Employment by Place of Work).

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)—A program which produces occupational data for major industries once every 3 years. Projections by occupation are made which aid educators and other occupational planners.

Part-Time Work—Work that is less than 35 hours per week.

Per Capita Income—Total personal income divided by total population.

Personal Income, Total—Private and government wage and salary payments in cash and in kind, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, interest, net rents, dividends and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. It is measured before the deduction of personal income and other personal taxes. Dollars are not adjusted for change in consumer price index, but are adjusted for changes in place of residence.

Physically Disabled Handicapped—Any person who has one or more physical disabilities that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

Private Industry Council (PIC)—Group of appointed individuals responsible for policy guidance and oversight of job training programs under the new Job Training Partnership Act.

Poverty Level—The annual income threshold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Race/Ethnic Group—The basic racial and ethnic categories for all ETA programs are defined as follows:

White, Not Hispanic - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black, Not Hispanic - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic - A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

American Indian or Alaskan Native - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Seasonal Adjustment—Adjustments to data to minimize the changes in any time series from normal annual occurrences, such as Christmas, summer vacations, and weather. After seasonal adjustment any month can be compared with the economic trends of any other month. Differences should then be due to economic trends or unusual occurrences. Seasonally adjusted data more accurately portray underlying economic trends, but should not be used where the current level is more important to the data user than the economic trend. No meaningful seasonal adjustment exists for annual or annual average data since the purpose is to make monthly or quarterly data comparable to the annual average data.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA)—Similar to prime sponsors under CETA, they are political jurisdictions or a consortia of jurisdictions with a minimum population of 200,000, or an approved substantial part of a labor market area regardless of population.

SIC Codes—Standard Industrial Classification code structure in which all establishments are classified by a 4-digit code according to their primary economic activity. Frequently references will be made to SIC codes at the 1, 2, or 3 digit levels when a less detailed classification is useful.

Survey Week—The week that includes the 12th of the month is used as a reference period for most labor force data.

Time Series—A set of consistent economic quantitative data collected at periodic intervals (most labor market information is monthly, but weekly and annual data are published for some items).

Underemployment—A term that includes both persons who are working part-time who would prefer full-time work, and persons working full-time in an occupation which does not utilize their skills derived from prior training or experience.

Unemployment—Persons who were not employed during the monthly survey week but were available for work and had either (1) overtly engaged in a job seeking activity with the four week period up to and including the survey week; (2) were waiting to be recalled from a layoff; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate—The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labor force is referred to as the unemployment rate and it is usually the only rate quoted in the monthly news release on the U.S. unemployment situation (See Seasonal Adjustment). Alaska's unemployment rate is not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons to the national rate should be based on seasonally unadjusted rates.

Work Incentive Program (WIN)—Counseling, training, job development and supportive services are provided to employable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The object is to place AFDC recipients into suitable employment.

Appendix

Table A-1
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Anchorage-Matanuska-Susitna Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	90471	82856	7615	8.4
February	91102	83638	7464	8.2
March	92177	84924	7253	7.9
April	94734	87739	6995	7.4
May	96037	89555	6482	6.7
June	99367	92522	6845	6.9
July	103304	96154	7150	6.9
August	104059	97041	7018	6.7
September	102419	95902	6517	6.4
October	102315	95253	7062	6.9
November	101534	93963	7571	7.5
December	100979	93187	7792	7.7
Ann. Avg.	98208	91061	7147	7.3
1982				
January	99411	90356	9055	9.1
February	101343	92191	9152	9.0
March	102598	93552	9046	8.8
April	106002	97075	8927	8.4
May	107297	98718	8579	8.0
June	111236	102585	8651	7.8
July	113238	105129	8109	7.2
August	114571	106383	8188	7.1
September	113667	106309	7358	6.5
October	111842	103926	7916	7.1
November	111036	101881	9155	8.2
December	110525	101280	9245	8.4
Ann. Avg.	108564	99949	8615	7.9
1983				
January	112193	101501	10692	9.5
February	113936	102818	11118	9.8
March	115874	104492	11382	9.8
April	118431	107776	10655	9.0
May	121340	111144	10196	8.4
June	125486	115436	10050	8.0
July	129634	120200	9434	7.3
August	129620	120472	9148	7.1
September	128020	120081	7939	6.2
October	126338	118069	8269	6.5
November	124976	115761	9215	7.4
December	124261	114464	9797	7.9
Ann. Avg.	122510	112685	9825	8.0
1984				
January	122440	111242	11198	9.1
February	123954	112416	11538	9.3
March	125877	114340	11537	9.2
April	128108	116625	11483	9.0
May	130889	120045	10844	8.3
June	133246	122756	10490	7.9
July	134874	124860	10014	7.4
August	135313	125825	9488	7.0
September	133609	124604	9005	6.7
October	132780	123185	9595	7.2
November	130819	119628	11191	8.6
December	129851	118620	11231	8.6
Ann. Avg.	130147	119512	10635	8.2
1985				
January	132421	120126	12295	9.3
February	134473	122220	12253	9.1
March	136372	124436	11936	8.8
April	136986	125114	11872	8.7
May	137239	126222	11017	8.0
June	139306	127687	11619	8.3
July	137810	126659	11151	8.1
August	136287	125668	10619	7.8
September	134437	124725	9712	7.2

Table A-2
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Gulf Coast Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	18728	15489	3239	17.3
February	19474	15977	3497	18.0
March	20066	16897	3169	15.8
April	21452	18750	2702	12.6
May	22195	19730	2465	11.1
June	22468	20083	2385	10.6
July	26787	24718	2069	7.7
August	24890	23036	1854	7.4
September	22781	20734	2047	9.0
October	21646	19282	2364	10.9
November	20905	17925	2980	14.3
December	20383	17392	2991	14.7
Ann. Avg.	21815	19168	2647	12.1
1982				
January	19693	16254	3439	17.5
February	20692	16740	3952	19.1
March	21309	17589	3720	17.5
April	21780	17980	3800	17.4
May	22673	19369	3304	14.6
June	23980	20835	3145	13.1
July	28311	25738	2573	9.1
August	27432	25307	2125	7.7
September	24618	21855	2763	11.2
October	23438	20314	3124	13.3
November	22757	19121	3636	16.0
December	22149	18649	3500	15.8
Ann. Avg.	23236	19979	3257	14.0
1983				
January	22425	17819	4606	20.5
February	22841	18458	4383	19.2
March	23255	19176	4079	17.5
April	24162	20208	3954	16.4
May	25637	21667	3970	15.5
June	26769	23544	3225	12.0
July	29880	27333	2547	8.5
August	29724	27160	2564	8.6
September	27229	24463	2766	10.2
October	24817	21778	3039	12.2
November	24263	20942	3321	13.7
December	23552	20180	3372	14.3
Ann. Avg.	25380	21894	3486	13.7
1984				
January	22979	18760	4219	18.4
February	23458	19217	4241	18.1
March	24267	20257	4010	16.5
April	24817	21012	3805	15.3
May	26217	22691	3526	13.4
June	28040	24789	3251	11.6
July	31331	28333	2998	9.6
August	30597	28044	2553	8.3
September	27714	25460	2254	8.1
October	26056	22928	3128	12.0
November	25065	22009	3056	12.2
December	24783	21388	3395	13.7
Ann. Avg.	26277	22907	3370	12.8
1985				
January	23754	20383	3371	14.2
February	24695	21127	3568	14.4
March	25599	21306	3693	14.4
April	26139	22311	3828	14.6
May	27666	24456	3210	11.6
June	28366	25522	2844	10.0
July	32099	29208	2891	9.0
August	30770	28041	2729	8.9
September	27633	25070	2563	9.3

Table A-3
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Interior Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	25485	22225	3260	12.8
February	26527	23067	3460	13.0
March	26473	23328	3145	11.9
April	28071	25105	2966	10.6
May	28452	25498	2954	10.4
June	29406	26299	3107	10.6
July	31285	28140	3145	10.1
August	31051	28243	2808	9.0
September	30716	28160	2556	8.3
October	29834	26822	3012	10.1
November	29208	25970	3238	11.1
December	29270	25563	3707	12.7
Ann. Avg.	28815	25702	3113	10.8
1982				
January	28001	23831	4170	14.9
February	28766	24635	4131	14.4
March	28859	25113	3746	13.0
April	30415	26562	3853	12.7
May	31529	27603	3926	12.5
June	32644	28795	3849	11.8
July	33109	29776	3333	10.1
August	33300	30204	3096	9.3
September	32797	29937	2860	8.7
October	31522	28044	3478	11.0
November	31062	26831	4231	13.6
December	30924	26462	4462	14.4
Ann. Avg.	31077	27316	3761	12.1
1983				
January	31566	26480	5086	16.1
February	32093	27054	5039	15.7
March	32438	27697	4741	14.6
April	34725	29652	5073	14.6
May	35800	30920	4880	13.6
June	37836	32804	5032	13.3
July	36527	31977	4550	12.5
August	37286	32479	4807	12.9
September	36582	32838	3744	10.2
October	35788	31445	4343	12.1
November	34959	30468	4491	12.8
December	33735	29297	4438	13.2
Ann. Avg.	34944	30259	4685	13.4
1984				
January	33900	28162	5738	16.9
February	34589	28926	5663	16.4
March	34821	29479	5342	15.3
April	36064	30763	5301	14.7
May	37699	32562	5137	13.6
June	38288	33662	4626	12.1
July	38827	34066	4761	12.3
August	38318	34268	4050	10.6
September	37999	34183	3816	10.0
October	37279	33029	4250	11.4
November	36699	31621	5078	13.8
December	34967	30450	4517	12.9
Ann. Avg.	36621	31764	4857	13.3
1985				
January	35420	30059	5361	15.1
February	36577	31340	5237	14.3
March	37293	32446	4847	13.0
April	37636	32982	4654	12.4
May	37689	32878	4811	12.8
June	38549	33810	4739	12.3
July	39090	34000	5090	13.0
August	38197	34117	4080	10.7
September	37741	33964	3777	10.0

Table A-4
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Northern Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	6309	5437	872	13.8
February	6350	5577	773	12.2
March	6665	5784	881	13.2
April	6782	5887	895	13.2
May	6769	5884	885	13.1
June	6894	5802	1092	15.8
July	7040	6148	892	12.7
August	7159	6471	688	9.6
September	7629	7029	600	7.9
October	7263	6618	645	8.9
November	7207	6534	673	9.3
December	6880	6196	684	9.9
Ann. Avg.	6912	6114	798	11.5
1982				
January	6828	6013	815	11.9
February	7082	6261	821	11.6
March	7347	6425	922	12.5
April	7721	6902	819	10.6
May	7447	6650	797	10.7
June	7507	6590	917	12.2
July	7596	6780	816	10.7
August	7741	6945	796	10.3
September	8099	7514	585	7.2
October	7463	6806	657	8.8
November	7302	6562	740	10.1
December	7369	6549	820	11.1
Ann. Avg.	7458	6666	792	10.6
1983				
January	7393	6514	879	11.9
February	7598	6767	831	10.9
March	7997	7073	924	11.6
April	8005	7035	970	12.1
May	8108	7148	960	11.8
June	8327	7288	1039	12.5
July	7788	6762	1026	13.2
August	8458	7347	1111	13.1
September	8664	7918	746	8.6
October	8397	7667	730	8.7
November	8435	7542	893	10.6
December	8528	7495	1033	12.1
Ann. Avg.	8142	7213	929	11.4
1984				
January	7953	6914	1039	13.1
February	8267	7132	1135	13.7
March	8183	7068	1115	13.6
April	8704	7415	1289	14.8
May	8371	7340	1031	12.3
June	8433	7159	1274	15.1
July	8235	7223	1012	12.3
August	8422	7437	985	11.7
September	8649	7724	925	10.7
October	8161	7585	576	7.1
November	7881	7170	711	9.0
December	7539	6998	541	7.2
Ann. Avg.	8233	7264	969	11.8
1985				
January	7730	7048	682	8.8
February	8150	7523	627	7.7
March	8620	7819	801	9.3
April	9106	8240	866	9.5
May	8631	7880	751	8.7
June	8860	7535	1325	15.0
July	8703	7434	1269	14.6
August	8265	7492	1133	13.1
September	8550	7593	957	11.2

Table A-5
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Southeast Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	27407	23779	3628	13.2
February	27884	24234	3650	13.1
March	28717	25005	3712	12.9
April	29107	26046	3061	10.5
May	30010	27114	2896	9.7
June	31123	28346	2777	8.9
July	32311	29625	2686	8.3
August	33003	30392	2611	7.9
September	32505	29603	2902	8.9
October	30751	27442	3309	10.8
November	29159	25772	3387	11.6
December	28941	24970	3971	13.7
Ann. Avg.	30077	26861	3216	10.7
1982				
January	27047	22900	4147	15.3
February	27737	23470	4267	15.4
March	28347	23926	4421	15.6
April	29439	25854	3585	12.2
May	30089	26977	3112	10.3
June	31442	28397	3045	9.7
July	33385	30249	3136	9.4
August	33634	30889	2745	8.2
September	33459	30867	2592	7.7
October	30463	27412	3051	10.0
November	29550	26086	3464	11.7
December	29557	25717	3840	13.0
Ann. Avg.	30345	26895	3450	11.4
1983				
January	29355	24297	5058	17.2
February	29918	24664	5254	17.6
March	30767	25891	4876	15.8
April	31567	27414	4153	13.2
May	32337	28486	3851	11.9
June	32781	29190	3591	11.0
July	35133	31696	3437	9.8
August	35680	32764	2916	8.2
September	34425	31414	3011	8.7
October	32208	28955	3253	10.1
November	31929	28053	3876	12.1
December	31241	26901	4340	13.9
Ann. Avg.	32278	28310	3968	12.3
1984				
January	30782	25602	5180	16.8
February	30803	26060	4743	15.4
March	31430	26730	4700	15.0
April	32607	28065	4542	13.9
May	33008	29095	3913	11.9
June	34473	30511	3962	11.5
July	34426	30651	3775	11.0
August	35243	31946	3297	9.4
September	34041	30797	3244	9.5
October	32671	28797	3874	11.9
November	32057	27703	4274	13.3
December	30989	26967	4022	13.0
Ann. Avg.	32711	28584	4127	12.6
1985				
January	31010	26696	4314	13.9
February	31496	27399	4097	13.0
March	31918	28478	3440	10.8
April	32468	29268	3200	9.9
May	33060	30104	2956	8.9
June	33702	30559	3143	9.3
July	33582	30549	3033	9.0
August	33106	30396	2710	8.2
September	32004	29314	2690	8.4

Table A-6
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Southwest Region

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	8770	7582	1188	13.5
February	9140	7910	1230	13.5
March	9947	8527	1420	14.3
April	10156	8928	1228	12.1
May	10402	9243	1159	11.1
June	11094	9876	1218	11.0
July	11709	10796	913	7.8
August	10412	9626	786	7.5
September	10594	9810	784	7.4
October	10500	9626	874	8.3
November	10027	8984	1043	10.4
December	9336	8231	1105	11.8
Ann. Avg.	10174	9095	1079	10.6
1982				
January	8589	7471	1118	13.0
February	9235	8040	1195	12.9
March	9870	8523	1347	13.6
April	10027	8715	1312	13.1
May	10617	9130	1487	14.0
June	10872	9415	1457	13.4
July	12155	11146	1009	8.3
August	11561	10241	1320	11.4
September	11009	10283	726	6.6
October	10514	9702	812	7.7
November	9827	8985	842	8.6
December	9547	8678	869	9.1
Ann. Avg.	10319	9194	1125	10.9
1983				
January	9243	8198	1045	11.3
February	9835	8691	1144	11.6
March	10520	9195	1325	12.6
April	10560	9317	1243	11.8
May	11141	10012	1129	10.1
June	11490	10309	1181	10.3
July	12165	10787	1378	11.3
August	11495	10466	1029	9.0
September	11655	10833	822	7.1
October	10564	9627	937	8.9
November	10298	9262	1036	10.1
December	9996	8969	1027	10.3
Ann. Avg.	10747	9639	1108	10.3
1984				
January	9692	8579	1113	11.5
February	9916	8780	1136	11.5
March	10264	9124	1140	11.1
April	10712	9533	1179	11.0
May	11423	10197	1226	10.7
June	11504	10287	1217	10.6
July	12745	11745	1000	7.8
August	12222	11129	1093	8.9
September	11877	11081	796	6.7
October	10886	9985	901	8.3
November	10558	9722	836	7.9
December	10340	9465	875	8.5
Ann. Avg.	11012	9969	1043	9.5
1985				
January	10099	9258	841	8.3
February	10710	9899	811	7.6
March	11232	10242	990	8.8
April	11350	10309	1041	9.2
May	11431	10654	777	6.8
June	11417	10400	1017	8.9
July	12557	11732	825	6.6
August	12360	11236	1124	9.1
September	12130	11156	974	8.0

Table A-7
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Anchorage MSA

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	82168	75928	6240	7.6
February	82718	76644	6074	7.3
March	83790	77823	5967	7.1
April	86201	80402	5799	6.7
May	87461	82066	5395	6.2
June	90436	84785	5651	6.2
July	94110	88114	5996	6.4
August	94853	88926	5927	6.2
September	93430	87883	5547	5.9
October	93270	87288	5982	6.4
November	92418	86106	6312	6.8
December	91861	85395	6466	7.0
Ann. Avg.	89393	83447	5946	6.7
1982				
January	89870	82357	7513	8.4
February	91688	84029	7659	8.4
March	92894	85270	7624	8.2
April	96035	88481	7554	7.9
May	97324	89979	7345	7.5
June	100766	93503	7263	7.2
July	102506	95822	6684	6.5
August	103757	96965	6792	6.5
September	103097	96896	6199	6.0
October	101341	94726	6615	6.5
November	100421	92862	7559	7.5
December	99934	92314	7620	7.6
Ann. Avg.	98303	91101	7202	7.3
1983				
January	100196	91509	8687	8.7
February	101695	92696	8999	8.8
March	103525	94205	9320	9.0
April	106025	97166	8859	8.4
May	108761	100202	8559	7.9
June	112457	104072	8385	7.5
July	116179	108367	7812	6.7
August	116119	108612	7507	6.5
September	114729	108259	6470	5.6
October	113110	106445	6665	5.9
November	111773	104365	7408	6.6
December	110940	103195	7745	7.0
Ann. Avg.	109626	101591	8035	7.3
1984				
January	109306	100291	9015	8.2
February	110642	101349	9293	8.4
March	112403	103084	9319	8.3
April	114553	105144	9409	8.2
May	117239	108227	9012	7.7
June	119442	110671	8771	7.3
July	120919	112568	8351	6.9
August	121388	113438	7950	6.5
September	119863	112337	7526	6.3
October	118978	111058	7920	6.7
November	116761	107851	8910	7.6
December	115803	106942	8861	7.7
Ann. Avg.	116442	107747	8695	7.5
1985				
January	117916	108300	9616	8.2
February	119778	110188	9590	8.0
March	121611	112186	9425	7.8
April	122215	112797	9418	7.7
May	122578	113796	8782	7.2
June	123301	115117	9018	7.6
July	121838	114190	9019	7.3
August	121890	113296	8594	7.1
September	120303	112446	7857	6.5

Table A-8
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Kenai Peninsula Borough

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	11337	9274	2063	18.2
February	11632	9566	2066	17.8
March	12236	10117	2119	17.3
April	13029	11226	1803	13.8
May	13423	11813	1610	12.0
June	13562	12025	1537	11.3
July	16245	14900	1445	8.9
August	15128	13793	1335	8.8
September	13765	12414	1351	9.8
October	13207	11545	1662	12.6
November	12651	10732	1919	15.2
December	12363	10413	1950	15.8
Ann. Avg.	13215	11477	1738	13.2
1982				
January	12162	9849	2313	19.0
February	12662	10144	2518	19.9
March	13150	10658	2492	19.0
April	13208	10895	2313	17.5
May	13826	11737	2089	15.1
June	14710	12625	2085	14.2
July	17456	15596	1860	10.7
August	16946	15335	1611	9.5
September	15145	13243	1902	12.6
October	14493	12309	2184	15.1
November	13939	11586	2353	16.9
December	13700	11300	2400	17.5
Ann. Avg.	14283	12106	2177	15.2
1983				
January	13974	10874	3100	22.2
February	14189	11264	2925	20.6
March	14663	11702	2961	20.2
April	14983	12332	2651	17.7
May	15363	13222	2641	16.6
June	16596	14367	2229	13.4
July	18579	16680	1899	10.2
August	18509	16574	1935	10.5
September	16886	14928	1958	11.6
October	15311	13290	2021	13.2
November	14913	12780	2133	14.3
December	14603	12315	2288	15.7
Ann. Avg.	15756	13361	2395	15.2
1984				
January	14241	11448	2793	19.6
February	14566	11727	2839	19.5
March	15225	12362	2863	18.8
April	15394	12822	2572	16.7
May	16289	13847	2442	15.0
June	17517	15127	2390	13.6
July	19513	17290	2223	11.4
August	19036	17114	1922	10.1
September	17047	15537	1510	8.9
October	15844	13992	1852	11.7
November	15324	13431	1893	12.4
December	15148	13052	2096	13.8
Ann. Avg.	16262	13979	2283	14.0
1985				
January	14821	12439	2382	16.1
February	15429	12893	2536	16.4
March	15852	13368	2484	15.7
April	16229	13615	2614	16.1
May	17247	14924	2323	13.5
June	17679	15575	2104	11.9
July	20004	17824	2220	11.1
August	19279	17112	2167	11.2
September	17269	15299	1970	11.4

Table A-9
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Fairbanks North Star Borough

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	20416	17915	2501	12.3
February	21242	18593	2649	12.5
March	21232	18803	2429	11.4
April	22507	20235	2272	10.1
May	22866	20552	2314	10.1
June	23696	21198	2498	10.5
July	25187	22682	2505	9.9
August	24955	22765	2190	8.8
September	24725	22698	2027	8.2
October	24028	21619	2409	10.0
November	23525	20933	2592	11.0
December	23576	20605	2971	12.6
Ann. Avg.	23163	20717	2446	10.6
1982				
January	22627	19249	3378	14.9
February	23196	19899	3297	14.2
March	23242	20285	2957	12.7
April	24557	21455	3102	12.6
May	25521	22296	3225	12.6
June	26447	23259	3188	12.1
July	26807	24051	2756	10.3
August	26950	24397	2553	9.5
September	26580	24181	2399	9.0
October	25560	22653	2907	11.4
November	25181	21673	3508	13.9
December	25024	21375	3649	14.6
Ann. Avg.	25141	22064	3077	12.2
1983				
January	25566	21394	4172	16.3
February	25866	21858	4008	15.5
March	26150	22377	3773	14.4
April	28023	23956	4067	14.5
May	28973	24981	3992	13.8
June	30623	26503	4120	13.5
July	29644	25835	3809	12.8
August	30261	26240	4021	13.3
September	29679	26531	3148	10.6
October	29035	25406	3629	12.5
November	28296	24616	3680	13.0
December	27271	23670	3601	13.2
Ann. Avg.	28282	24447	3835	13.6
1984				
January	27404	22753	4651	17.0
February	27924	23370	4554	16.3
March	28082	23816	4266	15.2
April	29146	24854	4292	14.7
May	30505	26308	4197	13.8
June	31048	27196	3852	12.4
July	31454	27523	3931	12.5
August	30989	27686	3303	10.7
September	30817	27618	3199	10.4
October	30237	26685	3552	11.7
November	29707	25547	4160	14.0
December	28409	24601	3808	13.4
Ann. Avg.	29643	25663	3980	13.4
1985				
January	28787	24285	4502	15.6
February	29664	25320	4344	14.6
March	30199	26214	3985	13.2
April	30452	26647	3805	12.5
May	30603	26563	4040	13.2
June	31283	27316	3967	12.7
July	31742	27470	4272	13.5
August	31029	27564	3465	11.2
September	30647	27441	3206	10.5

Table A-10
Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate
Juneau Borough

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1981				
January	9502	8667	835	8.8
February	9625	8833	792	8.2
March	9899	9115	784	7.9
April	10197	9494	703	6.9
May	10618	9882	736	6.9
June	11058	10332	726	6.6
July	11540	10799	741	6.4
August	11843	11078	765	6.5
September	11523	10790	733	6.4
October	10837	10003	834	7.7
November	10238	9394	844	8.2
December	9939	9102	837	8.4
Ann. Avg.	10569	9791	778	7.4
1982				
January	9739	8782	957	9.8
February	10042	9000	1042	10.4
March	10265	9175	1090	10.6
April	10936	9915	1021	9.3
May	11281	10344	937	8.3
June	11757	10889	868	7.4
July	12442	11600	842	6.8
August	12582	11845	737	5.9
September	12556	11837	719	5.7
October	11457	10511	946	8.3
November	10999	10003	996	9.1
December	10839	9861	978	9.0
Ann. Avg.	11242	10314	928	8.3
1983				
January	10498	9405	1093	10.4
February	10758	9546	1212	11.3
March	11285	10023	1262	11.2
April	11727	10611	1116	9.5
May	12165	11026	1139	9.4
June	12432	11299	1133	9.1
July	13392	12268	1124	8.4
August	13709	12682	1027	7.5
September	13183	12160	1023	7.8
October	12212	11208	1004	8.2
November	11950	10859	1091	9.1
December	11590	10413	1177	10.2
Ann. Avg.	12075	10958	1117	9.3
1984				
January	11303	9910	1393	12.3
February	11364	10087	1277	11.2
March	11599	10347	1252	10.8
April	12098	10863	1235	10.2
May	12265	11263	1002	8.2
June	13070	11810	1260	9.6
July	13105	11865	1240	9.5
August	13505	12366	1139	8.4
September	13027	11921	1106	8.5
October	12337	11146	1191	9.7
November	11993	10754	1239	10.3
December	11626	10438	1188	10.2
Ann. Avg.	12274	11064	1210	9.9
1985				
January	11577	10333	1244	10.7
February	11810	10605	1205	10.2
March	12072	11022	1050	8.7
April	12391	11329	1062	8.6
May	12687	11653	1034	8.2
June	13065	11830	1235	9.5
July	12989	11825	1164	9.0
August	12781	11766	1015	7.9
September	12330	11348	982	8.0

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984

Alaska 1963													Ann. Avg.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nonag. Wage & Salary	53366	54039	55572	57469	62290	67601	71329	72065	68236	64247	60554	58412	62090
Mining	959	978	1078	1172	1194	1384	1431	1402	1358	1279	1144	949	1194
Construction	1776	1696	1822	2326	3722	5362	6418	7503	7174	5934	4120	3142	4250
Manufacturing	3270	3802	3943	4318	6081	8027	10446	9133	6060	5225	4478	3851	5720
Food & Kindred	1334	1555	1456	1505	2962	4717	7214	5760	2702	2072	1569	1412	2855
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	6421	6397	6434	6640	7237	7430	7454	7797	7359	7018	6484	6454	6927
Trade	7746	7635	8013	8215	8556	9161	9083	9255	9202	8859	8684	8797	8601
Wholesale	1486	1449	1486	1489	1548	1638	1764	1795	1674	1646	1584	1571	1594
Retail	6260	6186	6527	6726	7008	7523	7319	7460	7528	7213	7100	7226	7006
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1699	1729	1716	1752	1835	1904	1942	1966	1989	1960	1937	1944	1864
Services & Misc.	5916	6015	6261	6401	6757	6911	6740	6896	6837	6567	6436	6279	6501
Government	25579	25787	26305	26645	26908	27349	27815	28113	28257	27405	27271	26966	27047
Alaska 1964													Ann. Avg.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nonag. Wage & Salary	55951	56130	56791	60068	65053	69270	74846	75361	72526	70123	65679	62760	65380
Mining	923	1031	1101	1142	1244	1315	1297	1286	1216	1192	1075	962	1149
Construction	2373	2247	2299	3734	5356	6804	8510	9603	9416	8733	6248	4599	5827
Manufacturing	3539	3626	3906	4315	5483	7334	10123	9414	5956	5127	4747	3993	5630
Food & Kindred	1439	1384	1341	1217	2200	3967	6881	5978	2572	1751	1565	1355	2638
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	6265	6384	6341	6463	7144	7304	7507	7540	7732	7122	6462	6403	6889
Trade	8138	8059	8155	8105	8572	8991	9245	9217	9483	9467	9287	9336	8838
Wholesale	1576	1590	1585	1575	1653	1651	1808	1811	1844	1811	1771	1755	1702
Retail	6562	6469	6570	6530	6919	7340	7437	7406	7639	7656	7516	7581	7135
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1880	1842	1869	1913	1924	1995	2024	2016	2019	2099	2052	2039	1973
Services & Misc.	6249	6258	6350	6553	6908	7165	7407	7460	7667	7595	7284	7085	6998
Government	26584	26683	26770	27843	28422	28362	28733	28825	29037	28788	28524	28343	28076
Alaska 1965													Ann. Avg.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nonag. Wage & Salary	59955	60464	62029	65558	71176	77278	80928	81541	76826	73390	69625	67591	70530
Mining	719	794	909	1096	1240	1324	1299	1317	1252	1137	1014	958	1088
Construction	3508	3622	3886	5417	7302	8643	9320	9430	8751	7770	5647	4167	6455
Manufacturing	3716	3933	4337	4822	6585	8707	11011	9616	6515	5857	5295	4902	6275
Food & Kindred	1449	1523	1602	1477	3018	4919	7317	5881	2742	2138	1987	2026	3006
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	6381	6252	6474	6827	7278	8132	7973	8123	7909	7480	7274	7097	7267
Trade	8869	8891	9034	9433	9802	10320	10188	10606	10856	10575	10306	10527	9951
Wholesale	1755	1706	1772	1791	1829	1859	1991	2002	1949	1873	1860	1862	1854
Retail	7114	7185	7262	7642	7973	8461	8197	8604	8907	8702	8446	8665	8097
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2060	2033	2035	2087	2134	2235	2273	2262	2226	2235	2243	2237	2172
Services & Misc.	6783	6773	6979	7386	7972	8212	8110	8235	8015	7901	7728	7795	7656
Government	27919	28166	28375	28490	28863	29705	30754	31952	31302	30435	30118	29908	29666

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska 1966													Ann. Avg.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nonag. Wage & Salary	64279	64735	64990	67201	72400	79326	84275	84051	78951	75199	72196	69924	73127
Mining	967	1017	1063	1154	1337	1534	1641	1641	1621	1550	1463	1484	1373
Construction	3069	2976	3093	3957	5886	7414	8289	8786	8739	7910	6066	4188	5864
Manufacturing	4255	4585	4740	5180	6361	8422	12017	10783	6728	6009	5484	5019	6632
Food & Kindred	2019	2089	1870	1751	2675	4901	8439	6969	2986	2393	2165	2222	3373
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	6699	6743	6851	6867	7284	8023	7974	8173	7895	7112	6872	6846	7278
Trade	10221	9850	9859	10404	10820	11182	11332	11316	11489	10950	11023	11239	10807
Wholesale	2063	2044	2036	2091	2140	2240	2220	2233	2223	2196	2148	2062	2141
Retail	8158	7806	7823	8313	8680	8942	9112	9083	9266	8754	8875	9177	8666
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2189	2166	2187	2234	2320	2389	2347	2369	2316	2300	2307	2291	2285
Services & Misc.	7372	7560	7629	7842	8180	8430	8411	8492	8542	8277	8031	7892	8054
Government	29507	29838	29568	29563	30212	31932	32264	32491	31621	31091	30950	30965	30834
Alaska 1967													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	67087	67378	68970	71790	76896	83640	86612	86637	84386	78917	75357	73733	76784
Mining	1603	1587	1532	1722	1794	2026	2298	2406	2422	2173	2024	2013	1967
Construction	3304	3415	4069	4440	6332	7754	7976	8287	8819	7557	5466	4482	5992
Manufacturing	4386	4479	5091	5611	6819	8503	10661	9523	7300	6276	5839	4967	6621
Food & Kindred	2085	2051	2055	1372	2786	4283	6550	5371	3194	2441	2305	1985	3090
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	6676	6623	6809	7009	7491	8362	8189	8449	8061	7593	7285	7228	7481
Trade	10473	10328	10497	11199	11648	12419	12489	12546	12644	12224	12214	12366	11754
Wholesale	2135	2154	2197	2338	2387	2539	2535	2532	2492	2429	2456	2429	2385
Retail	8338	8174	8300	8861	9261	9880	9954	10014	10152	9795	9758	9937	9369
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2208	2195	2206	2242	2310	2370	2347	2402	2393	2357	2370	2366	2314
Services & Misc.	7796	7918	8134	8547	8930	9371	9561	9593	9375	9096	8914	8928	8847
Government	30641	30833	30632	31020	31572	32835	33091	33431	33372	31641	31245	31383	31808
Alaska 1968													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	69279	69903	71777	74264	78348	84407	91434	92095	87356	82619	79102	77050	79803
Mining	2209	2085	2239	2181	2227	2352	2437	2524	2608	2759	2873	2927	2452
Construction	3245	3327	3850	4406	6064	7582	8471	9139	8619	7154	5626	4480	5997
Manufacturing	4370	4553	5068	5593	6915	8179	11931	11471	8453	6322	5396	4810	6922
Food & Kindred	1722	1710	1809	1673	2864	3934	7641	7100	4365	2691	2167	2065	3312
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	6648	6930	7082	7395	7840	8301	8795	8799	8695	8179	7545	7517	7811
Trade	11176	11233	11511	11754	12090	12782	13377	13445	13433	13267	13054	13112	12520
Wholesale	2334	2356	2384	2283	2327	2459	2610	2651	2664	2518	2613	2547	2479
Retail	8842	8877	9127	9471	9763	10323	10767	10794	10769	10749	10441	10565	10041
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2325	2317	2365	2405	2469	2472	2515	2556	2565	2659	2589	2560	2483
Services & Misc.	8683	8687	8938	9122	9193	9760	10053	10216	10061	9566	9545	9395	9394
Government	30623	30771	30724	31403	31550	32979	33855	33945	32922	32713	32474	32249	32184

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska 1969													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	74136	74778	76791	82384	87247	92825	96887	97360	94799	90148	86618	84803	86565
Mining	2568	2924	3179	3631	3828	3764	4014	4142	4110	3306	3275	3188	3494
Construction	3554	3478	3932	5170	6727	7873	8027	9345	9380	9113	7303	5923	6652
Manufacturing	4443	4325	4776	5899	7423	9346	11728	10678	8223	6546	5673	5214	7023
Food & Kindred	1779	1638	1674	1837	3115	4869	7281	6091	3764	2408	1915	1913	3190
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7348	7293	7626	8600	9063	9704	9805	9493	9838	9380	8886	8692	8810
Trade	12436	12345	12736	13250	13771	14339	14716	14787	14780	14730	14663	14748	13947
Wholesale	2472	2496	2566	2737	2852	3020	3126	3211	3184	3205	3157	3050	2923
Retail	9964	9849	10170	10513	10919	11379	11590	11576	11596	11525	11506	11698	11024
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2464	2430	2528	2584	2659	2722	2648	2678	2730	2758	2756	2805	2651
Services & Misc.	9496	9741	9896	10708	10865	11148	11296	11393	11080	10764	10735	10786	10659
Government	31827	32192	32118	32547	32911	33869	34653	34844	34658	33551	33327	33447	33329
Alaska 1970													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	82442	83418	86013	88650	93060	98341	103407	102919	99128	93583	90207	88432	92467
Mining	3067	3148	3374	3478	3251	2946	2974	3091	2922	2663	2521	2494	2994
Construction	4548	4854	5268	5829	7041	8173	8803	9074	9338	8187	6405	5196	6893
Manufacturing	5185	5203	6042	6728	7938	10505	13642	11787	8456	6904	6143	5526	7838
Food & Kindred	2063	1900	1992	2425	3510	5977	9240	7157	3817	2448	2204	2155	3740
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8440	8526	8673	8769	9448	9623	9788	10054	9794	9092	8650	8447	9109
Trade	13918	13887	14267	14936	15490	16008	16024	16274	16123	15726	15636	15988	15357
Wholesale	2998	2994	3060	3243	3323	3446	3448	3540	3362	3225	3145	3144	3244
Retail	10920	10893	11207	11693	12167	12562	12576	12734	12761	12501	12491	12844	12113
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2733	2728	2794	2938	3073	3175	3496	3477	3436	3147	3092	3089	3098
Services & Misc.	10868	10996	11331	11595	11824	12311	11805	12220	12028	11514	11560	11481	11628
Government	33683	34076	34264	34377	34995	35600	36875	36942	37031	36350	36200	36211	35550
Alaska 1971													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	86203	86374	87299	90761	96027	103102	102381	109003	106072	101798	98884	96108	97584
Mining	2406	2365	2362	2498	2418	2570	2708	2685	2537	2313	2173	2129	2430
Construction	4313	4217	4456	5096	7174	8850	10113	10307	10632	9957	7988	6217	7443
Manufacturing	5104	5119	5358	5787	7439	10253	13154	11555	9046	7473	6966	6106	7780
Food & Kindred	2070	2063	1974	1664	2871	5404	8294	6599	4117	2933	2848	2497	3611
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9074	9168	9077	9438	9967	10131	10414	10646	10721	9941	9667	9441	9807
Trade	14863	14879	15035	15513	15904	16687	17076	17165	17047	16462	16421	16700	16146
Wholesale	3061	3040	3053	3130	3168	3312	3446	3487	3428	3207	3178	3164	3223
Retail	11802	11839	11982	12383	12736	13375	13630	13678	13619	13255	13243	13536	12923
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	3049	3076	3080	3105	3166	3286	3331	3379	3366	3351	3340	3404	3244
Services & Misc.	11424	11652	12069	12338	12776	13132	13448	13518	13576	13257	13099	13080	12801
Government	35970	35898	35862	36986	37183	38193	39137	39748	39147	39044	39230	39031	37953

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska
1972

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	91572	92099	93695	97607	103274	109841	117160	116092	112203	108793	105480	103098	104243
Mining	2191	2237	2368	2096	2103	2181	2437	2325	2080	1901	1761	1680	2113
Construction	4968	4907	5112	5714	7392	9421	11028	10877	10854	10031	7882	6524	7893
Manufacturing	5005	4792	5179	6338	8227	10275	13271	11982	9574	7898	7541	6632	8060
Food & Kindred	1874	1679	1864	2131	3599	5354	8243	6821	4436	3201	3029	2710	3745
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9093	9060	8950	9544	10012	10243	10836	11102	10791	10352	10056	9844	9990
Trade	15536	15611	15770	16431	17080	17823	18070	18023	17834	17675	17513	17922	17107
Wholesale	3097	3113	3126	3368	3500	3661	3502	3490	3408	3348	3282	3290	3349
Retail	12439	12498	12644	13063	13580	14162	14568	14533	14426	14327	14231	14632	13758
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	3289	3333	3371	3560	3665	3734	3772	3872	3811	4086	4058	3995	3712
Services & Misc.	12917	13151	13533	14195	14730	15348	16769	16658	16241	15362	14773	14760	14870
Government	38573	39008	39412	39729	40065	40816	40977	41253	41018	41488	41896	41741	40498

Alaska
1973

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	98317	98875	101225	104418	109455	114375	119757	122844	118629	113997	109459	106864	109851
Mining	1549	1692	1807	1923	1955	2073	2188	2253	2159	2107	1976	1925	1967
Construction	5124	4951	5184	5932	7766	9660	10155	10802	10358	9971	7637	6515	7838
Manufacturing	6464	6794	7599	8311	9491	10947	13800	13240	10168	8928	8747	7705	9350
Food & Kindred	3061	3070	3120	3377	4227	5465	8327	7926	5026	3777	3940	3591	4576
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9025	9051	9179	9906	10351	10962	11513	11566	11444	10861	10563	10405	10402
Trade	16618	16636	16975	17434	18138	18910	19261	19622	19378	19026	19000	19034	18336
Wholesale	3127	3130	3165	3262	3389	3607	3600	3684	3543	3476	3442	3434	3405
Retail	13491	13506	13810	14172	14749	15303	15661	15938	15835	15550	15558	15600	14931
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	3960	3978	4078	4016	4166	4241	4367	4457	4442	4479	4382	4345	4243
Services & Misc.	14532	14737	15074	15487	16083	16699	17941	17952	17599	16644	16050	15869	16222
Government	41045	41036	41329	41409	41505	40883	40532	42952	43081	41981	41104	41066	41493

Alaska
1974

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	103200	105200	108800	115800	124300	131600	138900	142500	142300	139900	137400	136000	127200
Mining	2100	2400	2700	3000	3200	3000	3200	3300	3100	3100	3000	3100	2900
Construction	5200	5300	6100	8200	11800	15600	16800	18100	18700	19200	17100	15300	13100
Manufacturing	6800	7000	7700	9100	9900	11400	12900	13500	11600	9700	9000	7600	9700
Food & Kindred	3000	3000	3400	4000	4200	5300	6700	7300	5500	3700	3300	2700	4300
Lumber & Paper	2400	2600	2900	3600	4100	4400	4500	4400	4300	4200	3900	3300	3700
All Other Mfg.	1400	1400	1400	1500	1600	1700	1700	1800	1800	1800	1800	1600	1600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	10100	10400	10600	11000	11700	12700	13000	13600	13800	13300	13300	13100	12200
Trucking & Whse.	1300	1500	1600	1600	1800	1900	2300	2600	2600	2700	2800	2900	2100
Water Trans.	800	800	800	1000	1000	1300	1100	1300	1200	1100	1100	900	1000
Air Trans.	3100	3100	3200	3600	3900	4400	4600	4600	4600	3800	3600	3600	3800
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	4900	5000	5000	4800	5000	5100	5000	5100	5400	5700	5800	5700	5200
Trade	17900	17800	18400	19500	20700	22000	22300	22400	22900	23400	23700	24100	21300
Wholesale	3800	3800	3900	4200	4400	4600	4800	5000	5000	4900	4900	5000	4500
Retail	14100	14000	14500	15300	16300	17400	17500	17400	17900	18500	18800	19100	16700
Gen. Mer.	3300	3200	3300	3400	3400	3800	4000	3700	3900	4500	4600	4800	3800
Food Stores	1800	1800	1900	1900	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2200	2300	2300	2100
Eat. & Drinking	3700	3800	3900	4300	4800	5200	5100	5200	5500	5400	5400	5400	4800
Other Retail	5300	5200	5400	5700	6000	6300	6400	6400	6400	6400	6500	6600	6000
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	4700	4800	4900	5200	5300	5500	5700	5600	5600	5600	5600	5600	5300
Services & Misc.	15400	15900	16300	17400	18700	19400	20300	20700	21000	21600	21600	21500	19200
Government	41000	41600	42100	42400	43000	42000	44700	45300	45600	44000	44100	45700	43500
Federal	17100	17200	17400	17900	18400	18100	18800	18800	18500	17800	17800	18700	18000
State	12700	13100	13300	13000	13100	12800	14900	15100	15100	14000	14200	14600	13800
Local	11200	11300	11400	11500	11500	11100	11000	11400	12000	12200	12100	12400	11600

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska 1975													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	130200	136000	143100	155700	161400	168600	173000	180700	179900	176500	168800	156900	160900
Mining	3500	3800	4000	4500	4400	4200	3600	3800	3700	3500	3500	3500	3800
Construction	12800	15200	18000	23400	24900	28500	30900	35900	35300	34600	30200	20900	25900
Manufacturing	6300	6600	7000	8600	10400	10400	13500	14200	11600	10400	9000	7800	9700
Food & Kindred	2200	2300	2300	3300	4400	4400	7200	7900	5400	4600	4200	3600	4300
Lumber & Paper	2500	2600	2900	3400	3900	3800	4100	4200	4100	3800	2900	2400	3400
All Other Mfg.	1600	1700	1800	1900	2100	2200	2200	2100	2100	2000	1900	1800	2000
Trans. Comm & Utilities	13800	14200	14900	15600	16200	17500	17200	17700	18100	17700	17300	16800	16400
Trucking & Whse.	2700	3100	3300	3800	3700	4400	4300	4500	4600	4300	4400	3900	3900
Water Trans.	1100	1000	1100	1100	1400	1700	1600	1700	1700	1600	1300	1400	1400
Air Trans.	4200	4300	4600	4700	4800	5000	4900	5000	5000	5000	4900	4800	4800
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	5800	5800	5900	6000	6300	6400	6400	6500	6800	6800	6700	6700	6300
Trade	22500	22900	23500	24500	25800	27100	27700	28400	27900	27900	27900	28300	26200
Wholesale	4900	5100	5200	5700	5800	6100	6500	6600	6300	6200	6100	6100	5900
Retail	17600	17800	18300	18800	20000	21000	21200	21800	21600	21700	21800	22200	20300
Gen. Mer.	3800	3700	3700	3700	3900	4200	4200	4200	4300	4400	4500	4800	4100
Food Stores	2400	2400	2400	2500	2600	2700	2800	2800	2700	2700	2700	2800	2600
Eat. & Drinking	4900	5200	5500	5800	6300	6600	6700	7100	7000	6700	6800	6700	6300
Other Retail	6500	6500	6700	6800	7200	7500	7500	7700	7500	7900	7800	7900	7300
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5600	5600	5800	6100	6400	6700	7300	7300	7200	7200	7100	7100	6600
Services & Misc.	21400	22300	23600	24800	25400	25800	26300	26600	26800	26600	26200	25600	25100
Government	44300	45400	46300	48200	47900	48400	46500	46800	49300	48600	47600	46900	47200
Federal	17600	17600	17700	18700	18400	18700	19000	18800	18900	18400	18200	18000	18300
State	14100	14800	15500	15900	15700	16500	15300	15700	16200	15800	15100	15000	15500
Local	12600	13000	13100	13600	13800	13200	12200	12300	14200	14400	14300	13900	13400

	Alaska 1976												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	151300	156800	163800	171500	179900	186500	190700	193900	188900	173300	164500	156400	173100
Mining	3600	3900	3900	3900	3800	4100	4300	4300	4300	4200	4100	4200	4100
Construction	20000	22900	26900	30000	33400	35700	38800	39600	37400	32400	26300	20900	30400
Manufacturing	7000	7700	8500	9600	11200	12700	14800	15600	13700	10500	9600	8700	10800
Food & Kindred	3100	3600	4000	4400	5500	6800	8800	9200	7400	4800	4200	4000	5500
Lumber & Paper	2300	2400	2700	3200	3600	3800	3800	4100	4100	3700	3500	2900	3300
All Other Mfg.	1600	1700	1800	2000	2100	2100	2200	2300	2200	2000	1900	1800	2000
Trans. Comm & Utilities	15200	15100	15100	16100	16800	17400	16600	17000	17200	15400	15000	14600	16000
Trucking & Whse.	3200	3100	3000	2900	3100	3200	3300	3700	3700	3300	3300	3000	3200
Water Trans.	1200	1100	1100	1200	1300	1600	1500	1500	1600	1400	1300	1200	1300
Air Trans.	4400	4400	4500	4700	5000	5200	5100	5100	5000	4400	4300	4300	4700
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	6400	6500	6500	7300	7400	7400	6700	6700	6900	6300	6100	6100	6700
Trade	26200	25900	26200	27600	28600	29500	29400	29700	29400	26900	26700	26700	27700
Wholesale	5800	5900	5900	6100	6100	6300	6300	6300	6200	6000	5800	5800	6000
Retail	20400	20000	20300	21500	22500	23200	23100	23400	23200	20900	20900	20900	21700
Gen. Mer.	4300	4000	4000	4100	4200	4300	4400	4500	4500	4400	4400	4500	4300
Food Stores	2800	2700	2800	3000	3100	3100	3100	3200	3200	3000	3000	3000	3000
Eat. & Drinking	5900	6000	6100	6400	7000	7300	7200	7300	7300	6100	6100	6000	6600
Other Retail	7400	7300	7400	8000	8200	8500	8400	8400	8200	7400	7400	7400	7800
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	7300	7300	7500	7700	7900	8300	8500	8600	8400	8200	8000	7900	8000
Services & Misc.	25400	26600	27400	28300	28900	29600	29100	29400	29100	27500	26700	26000	27800
Government	46600	47400	48300	48300	49300	49200	49200	49700	49400	48200	48100	47400	48400
Federal	18800	18900	18900	18400	19200	19500	19600	19500	19700	19300	18900	18700	19100
State	14400	14900	15600	15900	16300	16000	15100	15500	15100	14000	13800	13400	15000
Local	13400	13600	13800	14000	13800	13700	14500	14700	14600	14900	15400	15300	14300

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

	Alaska 1977												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	152900	155200	158600	164000	168800	173100	171100	171500	170800	166500	160600	157200	164200
Mining	4100	4300	4400	4500	4500	4800	5300	5200	5100	4800	4800	4700	4700
Construction	18400	18900	19600	21600	22800	23500	22500	21300	20200	18100	14900	13000	19600
Manufacturing	7400	8000	8800	10300	11300	13300	15500	15400	12800	10600	9500	8600	11000
Food & Kindred	3100	3400	3600	4400	5200	7000	9700	9300	6800	5200	4600	4100	5500
Lumber & Paper	2600	2900	3400	4000	4200	4200	3700	3900	3900	3400	3000	2600	3500
All Other Mfg.	1700	1700	1800	1900	1900	2100	2100	2200	2100	2000	1900	1900	1900
Trans. Comm & Utilities	14800	14700	14600	14600	15200	15500	16100	16500	16500	17100	17000	16600	15800
Trucking & Whse.	2700	2600	2700	2600	2500	2800	3100	3200	3200	2600	2500	2300	2700
Water Trans.	1500	1500	1400	1400	1800	1800	1800	1900	1800	1300	1200	1100	1500
Air Trans.	4100	4100	4100	4300	4500	4500	4600	4700	4600	4500	4400	4300	4400
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	6500	6500	6400	6300	6400	6400	6600	6700	6900	8700	8900	8900	7100
Trade	26100	25800	26200	27400	28600	29800	29200	29800	29500	29100	29000	29100	28300
Wholesale	5600	5600	5700	5800	6000	6200	6200	6300	6000	5800	5700	5800	5900
Retail	20500	20200	20500	21600	22600	23600	23000	23500	23500	23300	23300	23300	22400
Gen. Mer.	4200	4000	3900	4000	4100	4400	4400	4400	4500	4500	4700	4800	4300
Food Stores	2800	2800	2800	3000	3100	3200	3100	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3100
Eat. & Drinking	6200	6200	6500	6900	7300	7700	7400	7600	7700	7400	7100	7000	7100
Other Retail	7300	7200	7300	7700	8100	8300	8100	8300	8100	8200	8300	8300	7900
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	7900	7800	8000	8000	8100	8700	8700	8600	8600	8900	8900	9000	8400
Services & Misc.	25700	26200	26800	27200	27700	28300	26100	26400	26800	26800	25900	25800	26600
Government	48500	49500	50200	50400	50600	49200	47700	48300	51300	51100	50600	50400	49800
Federal	18600	18600	18600	18300	18800	19100	19200	19300	19400	19100	18800	18800	18900
State	12900	13500	14000	13900	13900	14200	13800	13900	14000	14300	14000	13800	13900
Local	17000	17400	17600	18200	17900	15900	14700	15100	17900	17700	17800	17800	17100

Alaska 1978													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	155400	156800	159700	163200	168800	174400	175900	180200	176800	168300	163800	159900	166900
Mining	5200	5400	5500	5600	5700	5600	5600	5800	5600	5500	5400	5300	5500
Construction	10500	10000	10300	10800	12600	14400	14500	15100	14800	13600	11200	9400	12300
Manufacturing	8300	8800	9700	11100	11700	13900	17700	18500	14300	11000	9900	8300	12000
Food & Kindred	4100	4600	5100	5700	6000	7900	11500	12300	8200	5500	5000	4200	6700
Lumber & Paper	2100	2100	2500	3200	3400	3600	3600	3600	3500	3000	2500	2100	2900
All Other Mfg.	2100	2100	2100	2200	2300	2400	2600	2600	2600	2500	2400	2300	2400
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	15600	15400	15600	15700	16400	17300	17200	17800	17400	16300	15900	15400	16300
Trucking & Whse.	2100	2200	2200	2200	2300	2700	2800	3000	2800	2100	2100	2000	2400
Water Trans.	900	800	900	1100	1400	1600	1300	1400	1300	1300	1100	900	1200
Air Trans.	4300	4200	4200	4300	4500	4600	4900	5000	4800	4700	4600	4500	4600
Other Trans., Comm. & Utilities	8300	8200	8300	8100	8200	8400	8200	8400	8500	8200	8100	8000	8200
Trade	27300	27200	27600	28200	29000	30300	30200	30500	30200	29400	28800	29100	29000
Wholesale	5500	5600	5600	5600	5700	6000	6100	6000	5800	5700	5600	5500	5700
Retail	21800	21600	22000	22600	23300	24300	24100	24500	24400	23700	23200	23600	23300
Gen. Mer.	4200	4000	4000	4100	4100	4300	4100	4200	4400	4400	4300	4600	4200
Food Stores	3200	3100	3200	3300	3400	3500	3400	3500	3500	3400	3400	3400	3400
Eat. & Drinking	6700	6900	7200	7300	7700	8000	8300	8300	8200	7900	7600	7700	7700
Other Retail	7700	7600	7600	7900	8100	8500	8300	8500	8300	8000	7900	7900	8000
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	9700	9700	9900	8500	8800	9100	9700	9300	8900	8900	9100	9000	9200
Services & Misc.	26000	26500	26900	27600	28300	29300	30400	31000	29300	28100	27900	27900	28300
Government	52800	53800	54200	55700	56300	54500	50600	52200	56300	55500	55600	55200	54400
Federal	18700	18700	18700	18900	19400	19900	20000	20100	19900	19400	19300	19200	19400
State	13500	14100	14400	14300	14100	14400	14200	14300	15000	14900	14800	14600	14400
Local	20600	21000	21100	22500	22800	20200	16400	17800	21400	21200	21500	21400	20700

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska 1979													Ann. Avg.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nonag. Wage & Salary	151800	153500	156200	162400	168900	174100	178100	179300	176900	171600	164900	161000	166600
Mining	5500	5600	5700	5600	6000	6200	6000	6000	5800	5600	5700	5700	5800
Construction	7600	7100	7400	8500	9600	11200	11900	12900	13400	13000	9900	8200	10100
Manufacturing	6600	7100	9000	10700	13300	15200	21100	19700	15500	13400	11200	9500	12700
Food & Kindred	2700	3200	4400	5300	7300	8800	14500	13000	8700	7000	5200	4100	7000
Lumber & Paper	1600	1700	2200	3100	3500	3700	3800	3900	4000	3700	3500	3000	3100
All Other Mfg.	2300	2200	2400	2300	2500	2700	2800	2800	2800	2700	2500	2400	2500
Trans. Comm & Utilities	15400	15500	15500	15900	16600	17700	17600	18100	17900	17000	16400	16400	16700
Trucking & Whse.	2000	2000	1900	1900	2000	2200	2200	2400	2300	1900	1800	1900	2000
Water Trans.	900	900	900	1100	1300	1500	1500	1500	1500	1400	1200	1200	1200
Air Trans.	4400	4400	4400	4700	5000	5400	5500	5600	5400	5100	5000	4900	5000
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	8100	8200	8300	8200	8300	8600	8400	8600	8700	8600	8400	8400	8400
Trade	28100	27800	28100	28500	29500	30600	30600	30600	30400	29600	29100	29200	29300
Wholesale	5300	5300	5300	5400	5600	5900	5800	5800	5600	5400	5300	5300	5500
Retail	22800	22500	22800	23100	23900	24700	24800	24800	24800	24200	23800	23900	23800
Gen. Mer.	4000	3800	3800	3900	4000	4200	4200	4200	4200	4300	4400	4600	4100
Food Stores	3100	3100	3200	3500	3600	3700	3700	3700	3800	3700	3700	3700	3500
Eat. & Drinking	8000	8000	8200	7900	8300	8600	8700	8700	8600	8300	7800	7600	8200
Other Retail	7700	7600	7600	7800	8000	8200	8200	8200	8200	7900	7900	8000	7900
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	8400	8400	8500	8400	8700	8800	8500	8600	8200	8300	8200	8100	8400
Services & Misc.	27600	28800	28300	28800	29400	30300	30700	31300	30200	28500	28300	27900	29200
Government	52600	53200	53700	56000	55800	54100	51700	52100	55500	56200	56100	56000	54400
Federal	16500	16300	16300	17600	17800	18000	18200	18400	18200	17800	17600	17600	17500
State	14000	14900	15100	15200	14800	15200	15300	15000	15200	15000	15300	15300	15000
Local	22100	22000	22300	23200	23200	20900	18200	18700	22100	23400	23200	23100	21900

Alaska 1980													Ann. Avg.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Nonag. Wage & Salary	152200	155000	157900	166100	171800	175500	184500	187200	182900	178200	172200	169300	171100
Mining	5900	5900	6100	6300	6400	6500	6900	6800	6900	7500	7300	7600	6700
Construction	6800	7100	7700	9000	10500	11700	12900	14100	14600	13100	10700	9100	10600
Manufacturing	8600	9900	10700	12700	14400	15600	21600	21300	18000	13400	11600	10200	14000
Food & Kindred	3700	4700	5000	6600	7800	8600	14500	14100	11100	7100	5900	4800	7800
Lumber & Paper	2500	2800	3200	3600	3900	4100	4200	4200	3800	3700	3200	2900	3500
All Other Mfg.	2400	2400	2500	2500	2700	2900	2900	3000	3100	2600	2500	2500	2700
Trans. Comm & Utilities	15800	16000	16300	16500	17100	18100	18300	18500	18300	17200	16900	16900	17200
Trucking & Whse.	1800	1800	1900	1900	1900	2000	2200	2200	2200	2200	2100	2200	2000
Water Trans.	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1700	1700	1800	1600	1300	1300	1300	1400
Air Trans.	4900	4900	5000	5000	5300	5600	5600	5600	5500	5100	5000	5000	5200
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	8100	8200	8200	8300	8500	8800	8800	8900	9000	8600	8500	8400	8500
Trade	27200	26500	26700	27800	29100	30300	31000	31300	31300	30500	30300	30400	29400
Wholesale	5200	5100	5200	5300	5500	5600	5700	5700	5700	5800	5700	5800	5500
Retail	22000	21400	21500	22500	23600	24700	25300	25600	25600	24700	24600	24600	23800
Gen. Mer.	4100	3900	3800	3900	4000	4400	4600	4700	4800	4500	4600	4800	4300
Food Stores	3500	3300	3300	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4000	3800	3800	3800	3700
Eat. & Drinking	6900	7000	7300	7600	8100	8600	8700	8800	8700	8200	8100	7800	8000
Other Retail	7500	7200	7100	7400	7800	7900	8100	8100	8100	8200	8100	8200	7800
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	7900	7900	7900	8000	8100	8200	8400	8400	8300	8100	8100	8200	8100
Services & Misc.	27600	27800	28200	30100	30700	31200	31800	32300	31400	30900	30500	30100	30200
Government	52400	53900	54300	55700	55500	53900	53600	54500	54100	57500	56800	56800	54900
Federal	16400	16500	16500	18100	18300	18700	18700	18600	18500	17700	17400	17200	17700
State	14400	15300	15500	15300	14800	15200	15100	15300	15400	16400	16100	16100	15400
Local	21600	22100	22300	22300	22400	20000	19800	20600	20200	23400	23300	23500	21800

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska 1981													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	162900	166100	171200	180600	186000	191300	204800	203800	201000	195200	189400	185600	186500
Mining	8100	8300	8500	9000	9100	9200	9000	9100	9200	9300	9100	9100	8900
Construction	8100	8200	9200	11000	12300	13200	15900	16600	17300	16400	14500	12200	12900
Manufacturing	8500	8700	10400	12700	14100	16700	22700	20300	17500	14300	11600	10100	14000
Food & Kindred	3900	4000	5200	6700	7500	9800	15900	13800	11000	8300	6000	5100	8100
Lumber & Paper	2300	2400	2800	3400	3800	4000	3800	3600	3500	3100	2900	2400	3200
All Other Mfg.	2300	2300	2400	2600	2800	2900	3000	2900	3000	2900	2700	2600	2700
Trans. Comm & Utilities	16400	16500	16900	17400	18200	18900	19700	19700	19500	19000	18400	18300	18200
Trucking & Whse.	2300	2300	2200	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2200	2300	2400	2400
Water Trans.	1000	1000	1300	1200	1400	1500	1800	1800	1700	1600	1400	1300	1400
Air Trans.	4900	5000	5100	5400	5800	6200	6500	6400	6100	6200	5900	5800	5800
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	8200	8200	8300	8300	8500	8700	8900	9000	9200	9000	8800	8800	8700
Trade	29000	29100	29400	31400	32700	33800	35900	36200	35900	34800	34800	35100	33200
Wholesale	5800	5800	6000	6100	6300	6500	6900	6900	6700	6700	6700	6800	6400
Retail	23200	23300	23400	25300	26400	27300	29000	29300	29200	28100	28100	28300	26700
Gen. Mer.	4100	3900	3900	4100	4200	4300	4500	4500	4400	4500	4600	4800	4300
Food Stores	3600	3700	3700	4100	4200	4400	4900	4900	4900	4500	4500	4700	4300
Eat. & Drinking	7600	7800	7900	8800	9200	9500	10200	10400	10400	9800	9700	9400	9200
Other Retail	7900	7900	7900	8300	8800	9100	9400	9500	9500	9300	9300	9400	8900
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	8100	8300	8400	8500	8600	8900	9100	9000	8900	8900	8900	9000	8700
Services & Misc.	29900	30500	31300	32900	33200	34300	35600	35900	35800	34200	33700	33700	33400
Government	5480	56500	57100	57700	57800	56300	56900	57000	56900	58300	58400	58100	57200
Federal	17300	17100	17100	17100	17400	18000	18100	18200	17800	17400	17200	17100	17500
State	15000	16200	16600	17000	16500	16700	17200	16000	16600	17100	17200	17200	16600
Local	22500	23200	23400	23600	23900	21600	21600	22800	22500	23800	24000	23800	23100

Alaska 1982													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	177800	182100	186000	194900	200300	207000	219400	220700	217600	207900	200400	197400	201000
Mining	9300	9400	9200	9300	9200	9000	9300	9000	8900	8000	7800	7600	8800
Construction	10400	11200	12200	14600	16000	18600	20800	21900	21800	20600	17400	15500	16800
Manufacturing	7500	8300	9300	10200	11900	14600	22400	20600	16300	11800	9700	8900	12600
Food & Kindred	2900	3600	4400	4600	5800	8200	15900	14300	9900	5800	4000	3600	6900
Lumber & Paper	2000	2100	2300	2800	3200	3500	3500	3300	3400	3100	2900	2500	2900
All Other Mfg.	2600	2600	2600	2800	2900	2900	3000	3000	3000	2900	2800	2800	2800
Trans. Comm & Utilities	17600	17500	17600	17600	18300	19200	19900	19700	19500	18700	17800	17600	18400
Trucking & Whse.	2400	2300	2400	2400	2400	2600	2600	2600	2500	2600	2100	2200	2400
Water Trans.	1100	1100	1100	1100	1300	1400	1800	1700	1600	1400	1300	1100	1300
Air Trans.	5400	5400	5400	5300	5600	5800	6200	6100	5900	5600	5400	5300	5600
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	8700	8700	8700	8800	9000	9400	9300	9300	9500	9100	9000	9000	9000
Trade	33400	33600	34000	36300	37400	39100	40300	40700	39700	39100	39000	39100	37600
Wholesale	6700	6700	6700	7100	7200	7500	7600	7600	7500	7400	7300	7300	7200
Retail	26700	26900	27300	29200	30200	31600	32700	33100	32200	31700	31700	31800	30400
Gen. Mer.	4200	4100	4000	4200	4200	4400	4700	4800	4600	4700	4900	5100	4500
Food Stores	4500	4600	4600	4900	5000	5100	5100	5200	5100	5100	5200	5100	5000
Eat. & Drinking	8900	9200	9600	10500	11100	11700	12100	12300	11900	11300	11000	10900	10900
Other Retail	9100	9000	9100	9600	9900	10400	10800	10800	10600	10600	10600	10700	10100
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	8800	8800	9000	9200	9500	9800	10100	9900	9900	9900	9800	9800	9500
Services & Misc.	33500	34300	35000	36300	36900	38100	38900	39400	39600	37600	37000	37500	37000
Government	57300	59000	59700	61400	61100	58600	57700	59500	61900	62200	61900	61400	60100
Federal	17100	17000	16900	17800	18200	18700	18000	18100	17900	17600	17400	17100	17700
State	16300	17800	18100	18400	17600	17500	17300	17800	18800	18900	18800	18700	18000
Local	23900	24200	24700	25200	25300	22400	22400	23600	25200	25700	25700	25600	24500

Table A-11
Alaska Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1963-1984
(Continued)

Alaska 1983													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	190500	194000	198300	206000	213200	222800	232300	234200	232000	221400	215700	211100	214300
Mining	8100	8300	8300	8400	8200	8400	8500	8600	8300	7800	7700	7500	8200
Construction	13700	14300	15100	17500	20200	22800	24700	26400	27000	25600	22100	19800	20800
Manufacturing	7000	7600	8900	10000	11700	14400	21200	19700	15200	10000	9000	8200	11900
Food & Kindred	2600	3100	4100	4500	5800	8200	15000	13300	9000	4000	3400	3200	6400
Lumber & Paper	1700	1800	2100	2700	3000	3100	3000	3200	3100	2900	2600	2100	2600
All Other Mfg.	2700	2700	2700	2800	2900	3100	3200	3200	3100	3100	3000	2900	3000
Trans. Comm & Utilities	17000	17200	17300	17900	18800	19900	20000	20100	20200	18700	18000	17800	18600
Trucking & Whse.	2100	2200	2100	2000	2100	2300	2400	2500	2200	2100	2100	2000	2200
Water Trans.	1000	1000	1100	1200	1300	1600	1700	1600	1700	1500	1200	1300	1400
Air Trans.	5100	5100	5200	5700	6000	6400	6400	6400	6400	5800	5600	5500	5800
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	8800	8900	8900	9000	9400	9600	9500	9600	9900	9300	9100	9000	9300
Trade	37500	37400	38300	39900	41200	43300	43600	44100	43600	42600	42400	42700	41400
Wholesale	7400	7400	7600	7600	7700	8200	8600	8700	8400	8200	8100	8100	8000
Retail	30100	30000	30700	32300	33500	35100	35000	35400	35200	34400	34300	34600	33400
Gen. Mer.	4500	4300	4400	4400	4500	4700	4700	4800	4700	4700	5000	5300	4700
Food Stores	4900	4900	5000	5300	5400	5700	5500	5600	5700	5300	5300	5300	5300
Eat. & Drinking	10300	10400	10800	11600	12200	12800	12900	12900	12900	12400	12000	11900	11900
Other Retail	10400	10400	10500	11000	11400	11900	11900	12100	11900	12000	12000	12100	11500
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	9800	9800	9900	10200	10500	10900	11200	11300	11200	11200	11300	11100	10700
Services & Misc.	36200	37300	37600	38400	39200	40900	42200	42700	42000	40600	40400	40100	39800
Government	61200	62100	62900	63700	63400	62200	60900	61300	64500	64900	64800	63800	63000
Federal	17300	17300	17600	17400	17700	18400	18300	18200	18000	17700	17500	17400	17700
State	18300	19000	19300	19400	18500	19300	18300	18000	19100	19300	19200	18600	18900
Local	25600	25800	26000	26900	27200	24500	24300	25100	27400	27900	28100	27800	26400

Alaska 1984													
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag Wage & Salary	203700	206900	211900	217700	226700	233500	241200	243500	239800	230800	224200	220100	225000
Mining	8100	8200	8600	8800	9000	8900	9000	9200	9100	9000	8800	9000	8800
Construction	16000	16200	16600	18200	20600	22800	23800	25600	25100	22600	18100	15700	20100
Manufacturing	6900	7000	8200	9200	10800	13800	20100	18900	14800	9200	8300	7600	11200
Food & Kindred	2300	2400	3300	3700	5000	7700	14600	13300	9000	3900	3200	3000	6000
Lumber & Paper	1800	1800	2000	2400	2600	2800	2300	2400	2600	2300	2200	1700	2200
All Other Mfg.	2800	2800	2900	3100	3200	3300	3200	3200	3200	3000	2900	2900	3000
Trans. Comm & Utilities	17400	17600	18000	18400	19400	19900	19900	20000	19500	19100	18500	18500	18900
Trucking & Whse.	1900	1900	2000	2100	2400	2600	2600	2600	2300	2400	2300	2300	2300
Water Trans.	1000	1000	1100	1200	1400	1400	1500	1600	1500	1400	1200	1200	1300
Air Trans.	5600	5700	5900	6000	6300	6400	6400	6300	6100	6000	5900	5800	6000
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	8900	9000	9000	9100	9300	9500	9400	9500	9600	9300	9100	9200	9200
Trade	40800	40500	41400	42500	44300	46400	46900	47500	46300	46200	46100	45900	44600
Wholesale	8100	8100	8200	8400	8700	9000	9000	8900	8700	8600	8600	8500	8600
Retail	32700	32400	33200	34100	35600	37400	37900	38600	37600	37600	37500	37400	36000
Gen. Mer.	4700	4500	4600	4600	4900	5200	5300	5400	5300	5200	5400	5800	5100
Food Stores	5200	5200	5300	5400	5700	6100	6000	6000	6100	6100	6000	5900	5800
Eat. & Drinking	11200	11300	11700	12200	12800	13600	14200	14800	13800	13900	13600	13300	13000
Other Retail	11600	11400	11600	11900	12200	12500	12400	12400	12400	12400	12500	12400	12100
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	11200	11600	11900	12100	12400	12800	12800	12900	12700	12600	12500	12600	12300
Services & Misc.	40100	41000	41800	42100	43000	44400	45000	45100	45000	43800	43600	43100	43200
Government	63200	64800	65400	66400	67200	64500	63700	64300	67300	68300	68300	67700	65900
Federal	17500	17500	17500	17900	18300	18900	19300	19300	18700	18200	18000	18100	18300
State	18100	19100	19400	19600	19400	18800	18600	18600	19600	20100	20000	19400	19200
Local	27600	28200	28500	28900	29500	26800	25800	26400	29000	30000	30300	30200	28400

Table A-12
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage-MatSu
1977

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	75550	76150	77150	78350	81300	83750	81500	83250	84300	84550	82550	81250	80800
Mining	1150	1250	1300	1250	1300	1400	2000	1900	1900	1700	1750	1800	1550
Construction	6500	6400	6750	6900	8400	9500	9200	9550	9300	9000	7650	6500	7950
Manufacturing	1400	1450	1450	1600	1600	1800	2100	2250	2050	1700	1600	1550	1700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7400	7450	7400	7500	7750	8000	7750	7850	8050	9300	9400	9200	8100
Trade	15950	15750	15950	16400	17000	17600	17100	17500	17550	17850	17900	17950	17050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5100	5100	5200	5200	5250	5450	5300	5300	5300	5550	5500	5500	5300
Services & Misc.	15450	15800	16050	16350	16600	17200	15800	16150	16500	15750	15300	15200	16000
Government	22600	22950	23050	23150	23400	22800	22250	22750	23650	23700	23450	23550	23100

Anchorage-MatSu
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	78500	78700	79250	79700	82300	85000	85000	86350	86100	83900	82150	81100	82350
Mining	1900	1950	2050	1950	1950	1900	1850	1950	1850	1750	1800	1800	1900
Construction	5950	5700	5550	5600	6500	7700	7700	8000	7900	7550	6300	5450	6650
Manufacturing	1500	1450	1500	1550	1700	1850	2450	2250	2100	1750	1650	1600	1800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7800	7850	7800	7950	8250	8800	8750	8950	8900	8100	7950	7750	8250
Trade	17250	17100	17350	17350	17750	18200	17800	18000	18050	18050	17900	18150	17750
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5350	5300	5350	5500	5700	5750	6000	5800	5650	5800	5800	5700	5650
Services & Misc.	15300	15600	15750	15850	16100	16350	16750	17000	16700	16350	16150	16150	16150
Government	23450	23750	23900	23950	24350	24450	23700	24400	24950	24550	24600	24500	24200

Anchorage-MatSu
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	76150	76850	76700	79250	80700	82750	85050	85250	85200	83850	82100	80650	81200
Mining	1800	1850	1900	1800	1800	2050	2150	2200	2100	2100	2100	2050	2000
Construction	4550	4450	4500	5150	5800	6500	6950	7450	7650	7000	5850	4750	5900
Manufacturing	1450	1400	1500	1600	1800	2100	2600	2200	2000	2000	1850	1650	1850
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7700	7750	7800	8000	8200	8700	8650	8900	8850	8550	8450	8300	8300
Trade	17650	17500	17500	17450	18000	18350	18300	18200	18250	18050	17750	18000	17900
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5350	5300	5350	5300	5450	5450	5400	5400	5300	5400	5350	5300	5350
Services & Misc.	15550	16550	15850	15950	16050	16150	16750	16850	16750	16100	16300	16050	16250
Government	22100	22050	22300	24000	23600	23450	24250	24050	24300	24650	24450	24550	23650

Anchorage-MatSu
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	76200	76350	77350	80800	82650	84950	87750	89200	87400	86000	84850	84500	83150
Mining	2400	2450	2500	2550	2550	2500	3050	3000	3000	2800	2800	2950	2700
Construction	4200	4300	4400	5150	6050	6500	7050	7550	7650	5550	4550	4100	5600
Manufacturing	1450	1450	1550	2250	2450	2950	3850	4200	4250	2650	2600	2550	2700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8050	8100	8300	7950	8200	8600	8700	8750	8550	8350	8200	8100	8300
Trade	16700	16250	16300	16950	17500	17950	18300	18500	18600	18600	18700	18850	17750
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5300	5350	5350	5300	5350	5400	5450	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400	5400
Services & Misc.	16000	16050	16400	17350	17400	17850	18000	18300	18000	18250	18250	18050	17500
Government	22100	22400	22550	23300	23150	23200	23350	23500	21950	24400	24350	24500	23250

Table A-12
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage-MatSu
1981
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	83100	83600	84950	88250	90800	93450	96500	97600	97450	97250	95450	95150	91950
Mining	3250	3200	3300	3750	3750	3900	3250	3250	3450	3450	3300	3500	3450
Construction	3750	3600	3800	4750	5750	6450	7700	8300	8350	8200	7100	6200	6150
Manufacturing	2400	2400	2500	2450	2900	3150	4050	4150	4350	4150	3250	3050	3250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8100	8100	8100	8450	8750	9100	9150	9250	9050	8900	8750	8600	8700
Trade	18200	18200	18450	19200	19850	20350	21350	21600	21800	21800	22000	22250	20400
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5350	5400	5450	5600	5750	5900	6150	6150	6100	6000	6050	6050	5850
Services & Misc.	17900	18250	18850	19400	19450	20150	20500	20800	21100	20400	20400	20700	19850
Government	24150	24450	24500	24650	24600	24450	24350	24100	23250	24350	24600	24800	24350

Anchorage-MatSu
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	92500	93950	95350	98800	100600	104500	107100	108500	107800	106600	104100	102950	101900
Mining	4050	4200	4100	4150	3950	3750	3600	3650	3750	3450	3350	3300	3800
Construction	5600	5700	6150	7150	8300	9900	11000	11400	11200	10750	9100	8350	8700
Manufacturing	2350	2350	2400	2400	2700	3300	4250	4200	3600	3300	2550	2300	3000
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8250	8250	8300	8200	8400	8850	9250	9300	8950	9100	8900	8750	8700
Trade	21450	21550	21850	23150	23550	24250	24850	25000	24700	24900	25000	25000	23750
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	6050	6100	6200	6350	6500	6750	6850	6850	6800	6700	6800	6900	6550
Services & Misc.	20450	20900	21200	21650	21800	22300	22750	23100	23050	22350	22250	22400	22000
Government	24300	24900	25150	25750	25400	25400	24550	25000	25750	26050	26150	25950	25350

Anchorage-MatSu
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	100700	101800	102950	106050	108900	113000	115600	116950	117400	115450	113100	111950	110300
Mining	3450	3500	3600	3750	3650	3700	3550	3700	3550	3450	3400	3400	3550
Construction	7350	7450	7700	8850	9750	11450	12850	13550	13300	13100	11250	10000	10550
Manufacturing	2150	2150	2150	2500	2850	3400	3850	3650	3300	2600	2300	2200	2750
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8500	8550	8750	8900	9350	9700	9900	9900	9950	9600	9250	9200	9300
Trade	24300	24250	24650	25400	26150	27000	27600	27850	28100	27700	27800	28200	26600
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	6850	6850	6950	7200	7400	7550	7700	7850	7800	7850	7850	7900	7500
Services & Misc.	22050	22800	22850	23050	23450	24150	24700	24750	24550	24150	24050	24100	23700
Government	26050	26250	26300	26400	26300	26050	25450	25700	26850	27000	27200	26950	26400

Anchorage-MatSu
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	109600	110700	112900	114900	118300	120900	124400	124950	124550	122850	119550	118650	118500
Mining	3600	3650	3900	4050	4050	3900	4000	4100	4100	3900	3850	3950	3900
Construction	8600	8550	9000	9850	11150	12550	13350	13700	13150	12400	10100	9150	10950
Manufacturing	2150	2200	2250	2450	2600	3150	3850	3550	3250	2700	2400	2300	2750
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9050	9100	9250	9500	10150	10350	10500	10650	10300	9900	9350	9350	9800
Trade	26650	26550	26950	27350	28050	29000	29400	29500	29550	30050	29850	30250	28600
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	7950	8150	8300	8450	8700	8850	9100	9150	9000	9000	8900	9000	8700
Services & Misc.	25000	25450	26000	25800	26000	26400	27050	27300	26900	26900	27050	26750	26400
Government	26600	27050	27250	27450	27600	26700	27150	27250	27900	28000	28050	27900	27400

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1977

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	73250	73850	74850	75900	78550	80750	78850	80500	81450	81800	79800	78500	78150
Mining	1150	1250	1300	1250	1250	1400	1950	1900	1850	1700	1750	1750	1550
Construction	6350	6300	6600	6750	8200	9250	8900	9250	9050	8750	7400	6350	7750
Manufacturing	1350	1400	1450	1550	1600	1750	2100	2200	2050	1650	1550	1500	1700
Food & Kindred	300	300	300	300	350	400	600	600	550	350	350	350	400
Other Mfg.	1050	1100	1150	1250	1250	1350	1500	1600	1500	1300	1200	1150	1300
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7100	7150	7150	7200	7450	7750	7450	7550	7700	8950	9050	8900	7800
Trucking & Whse.	1050	1100	1100	1050	1100	1350	1400	1500	1500	1250	1250	1200	1250
Water Trans.	700	700	700	750	900	900	550	500	500	450	400	350	600
Air Trans.	2450	2450	2450	2550	2600	2550	2650	2700	2650	2550	2500	2450	2550
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	2900	2900	2900	2850	2850	2950	2850	2850	3050	4700	4900	4900	3400
Trade	15500	15300	15500	15900	16400	17000	16600	16950	16950	17300	17350	17400	16500
Wholesale	4050	4050	4100	4100	4200	4300	4250	4300	4250	4150	4150	4200	4200
Retail	11450	11250	11400	11800	12200	12700	12350	12650	12700	13150	13200	13200	12350
Gen. Mer.	1950	1800	1750	1750	1750	1850	1900	1950	1950	2000	2100	2050	1900
Food Stores	1250	1200	1250	1300	1300	1350	1350	1350	1350	1450	1500	1500	1350
Eat. & Drinking	3450	3500	3600	3900	4100	4300	4100	4200	4350	4400	4200	4250	4050
Other Retail	4800	4750	4800	4850	5050	5200	5000	5150	5050	5300	5400	5400	5050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5000	5000	5100	5100	5150	5350	5200	5200	5200	5400	5100	5400	5200
Services & Misc.	15150	15500	15750	16000	16100	16550	15350	15700	16050	15350	14900	14750	15600
Government	21650	21950	22000	22150	22400	21700	21300	21750	22600	22700	22400	22450	22100
Federal	10850	10900	10850	10850	11100	11250	11000	11050	11100	11100	10900	10950	11000
State	4050	4250	4350	4350	4400	4400	4350	4350	4350	4500	4450	4400	4350
Local	6750	6800	6800	6950	6900	6050	5950	6350	7150	7100	7050	7100	6750

Anchorage
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	75800	76000	76400	76950	79300	81900	81750	83150	83000	80600	79000	78050	79350
Mining	1850	1950	2000	1950	1950	1900	1800	1950	1850	1750	1800	1800	1900
Construction	5800	5550	5400	5350	6300	7400	7400	7650	7650	7200	6050	5250	6400
Manufacturing	1450	1450	1500	1550	1650	1850	2350	2150	2000	1650	1500	1450	1700
Food & Kindred	300	300	300	300	250	350	850	600	550	300	300	300	400
Other Mfg.	1150	1150	1200	1250	1400	1500	1500	1550	1450	1350	1200	1150	1300
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7550	7550	7500	7700	7950	8550	8400	8600	8550	7750	7600	7450	7950
Trucking & Whse.	1200	1250	1200	1250	1300	1450	1550	1600	1550	1150	1150	1100	1300
Water Trans.	200	200	200	450	500	550	300	350	300	400	350	300	350
Air Trans.	2450	2450	2450	2500	2500	2650	2850	2900	2800	2750	2750	2700	2650
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3700	3650	3650	3500	3650	3900	3700	3750	3900	3450	3350	3350	3650
Trade	16750	16650	16800	16750	17050	17500	17050	17250	17400	17300	17200	17450	17100
Wholesale	4050	4100	4100	4150	4200	4300	4300	4350	4250	4200	4150	4150	4200
Retail	12700	12550	12700	12600	12850	13200	12750	12900	13150	13100	13050	13300	12900
Gen. Mer.	1900	1750	1700	1750	1750	1850	1800	1850	1900	1850	1850	1950	1850
Food Stores	1550	1550	1500	1500	1550	1600	1550	1600	1600	1550	1600	1600	1550
Eat. & Drinking	4150	4250	4500	4350	4450	4550	4400	4400	4550	4700	4600	4700	4450
Other Retail	5100	5000	5000	5000	5100	5200	5000	5050	5100	5000	5000	5050	5050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5250	5200	5250	5400	5550	5600	5850	5650	5550	5650	5650	5550	5500
Services & Misc.	14900	15200	15350	15500	15750	15900	16300	16550	16200	15900	15750	15750	15750
Government	22250	22450	22600	22750	23100	23200	22600	23350	23800	23400	23450	23350	23050
Federal	10950	10900	10900	10900	11150	11450	11400	11400	11250	11000	11000	10950	11100
State	4200	4350	4450	4500	4400	4400	4450	4500	4750	4850	4900	4850	4550
Local	7100	7200	7250	7350	7550	7350	6750	7450	7800	7550	7550	7550	7350

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1979
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	73300	73950	73650	76250	77200	79350	81550	81650	81500	80300	78700	77400	77900
Mining	1800	1850	1900	1800	1800	2050	2150	2200	2050	2050	2050	2050	2000
Construction	4450	4350	4400	5000	5600	6250	6750	7200	7350	6700	5600	4600	5700
Manufacturing	1400	1350	1400	1550	1650	2000	2400	2050	1900	1850	1700	1650	1750
Food & Kindred	300	300	300	350	400	600	1050	650	500	500	450	400	500
Other Mfg.	1100	1050	1100	1200	1250	1400	1350	1400	1400	1350	1250	1250	1250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7350	7450	7500	7650	7850	8450	8350	8550	8450	8200	8100	8000	8000
Trucking & Whse.	1000	1050	1000	1050	1150	1300	1200	1300	1200	1050	1050	1050	1100
Water Trans.	250	250	300	350	350	400	350	350	350	300	350	300	350
Air Trans.	2600	2600	2600	2800	2900	3100	3200	3250	3200	3200	3150	3100	3000
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3500	3550	3600	3450	3450	3650	3600	3650	3700	3650	3550	3550	3600
Trade	16950	16800	16750	16650	17100	17400	17250	17150	17250	17150	16950	17200	17050
Wholesale	3950	3950	3950	3950	4050	4100	4100	4050	4050	4000	3950	3950	4000
Retail	13000	12850	12800	12700	13050	13300	13150	13100	13200	13150	13000	13250	13050
Gen. Mer.	1800	1600	1550	1550	1600	1650	1800	1800	1750	1850	1900	2000	1750
Food Stores	1350	1350	1350	1600	1650	1650	1600	1550	1600	1750	1750	1750	1600
Eat. & Drinking	4950	5050	5050	4500	4650	4800	4700	4800	4800	4550	4300	4300	4700
Other Retail	4900	4850	4850	5050	5150	5200	5050	5050	5050	5000	5050	5200	5050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5200	5150	5200	5200	5300	5350	5250	5300	5200	5300	5250	5200	5250
Services & Misc.	15150	16100	15450	15550	15550	15600	16250	16300	16200	15650	15850	15450	15750
Government	21000	20900	21050	22850	22350	22250	23150	22900	23100	23400	23200	23250	22450
Federal	8550	8450	8500	9550	9600	9750	10000	10000	9900	9700	9700	9650	9450
State	4550	4850	4850	4850	4650	4650	4600	4550	4850	4850	4950	5000	4750
Local	7900	7600	7700	8450	8100	7850	8550	8350	8350	8850	8550	8600	8250

Anchorage
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	73300	73400	74600	77950	79550	81700	84600	85950	84050	82700	81500	81200	80050
Mining	2400	2450	2500	2550	2500	2450	3000	2950	2950	2750	2800	2900	2700
Construction	4100	4200	4350	5050	5900	6300	6900	7300	7450	5350	4400	3950	5450
Manufacturing	1450	1400	1500	2250	2450	2950	3850	4200	4200	2600	2500	2450	2650
Food & Kindred	250	250	300	1000	1100	1450	1950	2250	2200	1050	1050	1000	1150
Other Mfg.	1200	1150	1200	1250	1350	1500	1900	1950	2000	1550	1450	1450	1500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7650	7750	8000	7650	7850	8200	8350	8400	8300	7950	7850	7800	8000
Trucking & Whse.	950	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	1150	1200	1150	1200	1150	1250	1100
Water Trans.	200	250	300	350	350	400	350	350	300	250	300	200	300
Air Trans.	3100	3100	3200	2800	2900	3050	3100	3100	3050	2950	2900	2900	3000
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3400	3450	3500	3500	3550	3700	3750	3750	3800	3550	3500	3450	3600
Trade	16050	15650	15750	16300	16800	17150	17450	17650	17750	17850	17900	18100	17050
Wholesale	3800	3800	3800	4000	4050	4050	4250	4250	4250	4350	4350	4400	4100
Retail	12250	11850	11950	12300	12750	13100	13200	13400	13500	13500	13550	13700	12900
Gen. Mer.	1700	1600	1600	1650	1650	1700	1700	1750	1750	1850	1900	1950	1750
Food Stores	1650	1550	1600	1650	1700	1700	1600	1650	1700	1700	1700	1750	1650
Eat. & Drinking	4050	4150	4250	4350	4550	4800	4800	4850	4800	4800	4750	4700	4550
Other Retail	4850	4550	4500	4650	4850	4900	5100	5150	5250	5150	5200	5300	4950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5200	5200	5250	5200	5250	5300	5350	5250	5250	5250	5250	5250	5250
Services & Misc.	15600	15600	15950	16950	16950	17400	17500	17850	17500	17850	17800	17600	17050
Government	20850	21150	21300	22000	21850	21950	22200	22350	20650	23100	23000	23150	21950
Federal	8850	8850	8800	9600	9700	10000	10050	10000	9850	9650	9600	9550	9550
State	4650	4900	5000	4950	4650	4750	4850	4950	5000	5350	5350	5400	5000
Local	7350	7400	7500	7450	7500	7200	7300	7400	5800	8100	8050	8200	7450

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1981
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	79750	80450	81850	84950	87300	89800	92800	93800	93500	93350	91700	91600	88400
Mining	3150	3150	3250	3650	3650	3800	3150	3100	3300	3350	3200	3400	3350
Construction	3600	3500	3700	4650	5550	6200	7350	7950	8000	7750	6800	5900	5900
Manufacturing	2350	2400	2450	2400	2850	3000	3900	3950	4250	4000	3100	2950	3150
Food & Kindred	1050	1050	1050	800	1100	1200	2000	2100	2300	2100	1350	1250	1450
Other Mfg.	1300	1350	1400	1600	1750	1800	1900	1850	1950	1900	1750	1700	1700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7750	7700	7750	8100	8400	8750	8800	8850	8650	8500	8350	8300	8350
Trucking & Whse.	1250	1200	1150	1250	1250	1250	1300	1250	1300	1200	1250	1300	1250
Water Trans.	200	200	250	250	400	300	350	400	400	350	350	250	300
Air Trans.	2900	2900	2950	3150	3300	3650	3700	3700	3500	3600	3450	3450	3350
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3400	3400	3400	3450	3450	3550	3450	3500	3450	3350	3300	3300	3400
Trade	17500	17550	17850	18500	19100	19650	20500	20750	20900	21000	21250	21500	19650
Wholesale	4400	4450	4600	4550	4600	4750	5000	5100	5000	5050	5100	5150	4800
Retail	13100	13100	13250	13950	14500	14900	15500	15650	15900	15950	16150	16350	14850
Gen. Mer.	1700	1600	1550	1600	1600	1650	1700	1750	1750	1800	1900	1950	1700
Food Stores	1600	1600	1650	1850	1900	1950	2200	2150	2200	2050	2100	2150	1950
Eat. & Drinking	4700	4800	4900	5100	5300	5400	5650	5750	5900	6050	6000	5900	5450
Other Retail	5100	5100	5150	5400	5700	5900	5950	6000	6050	6050	6150	6350	5750
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5200	5300	5350	5500	5600	5750	6000	6050	6000	5900	5900	5950	5700
Services & Misc.	17450	17800	18400	18900	18950	19600	19900	20200	20450	19900	19900	20200	19300
Government	22750	23050	23100	23250	23200	23050	23200	22950	21950	22950	23200	23400	23000
Federal	9550	9450	9400	9400	9550	9800	9750	9850	9600	9500	9550	9600	9600
State	5050	5400	5550	5650	5400	5500	5650	5200	5350	5750	5950	6000	5550
Local	8150	8200	8150	8200	8250	7750	7800	7900	7000	7700	7700	7800	7900

Anchorage
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	88850	90450	91600	94800	96350	99950	102550	103900	103750	102050	99550	98500	97700
Mining	3900	4100	3950	4000	3800	3650	3550	3550	3650	3400	3300	3250	3700
Construction	5400	5550	5950	6800	7850	9200	10150	10550	10450	10050	8550	7850	8200
Manufacturing	2250	2250	2350	2350	2600	3200	4200	4150	3500	3250	2500	2200	2900
Food & Kindred	600	650	700	600	800	1400	2300	2200	1600	1400	700	450	1100
Other Mfg.	1650	1600	1650	1750	1800	1800	1900	1950	1900	1850	1800	1750	1800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	7950	7950	8000	7900	8000	8450	8800	8900	8500	8700	8450	8350	8350
Trucking & Whse.	1250	1250	1250	1200	1150	1250	1250	1300	1200	1400	1200	1300	1250
Water Trans.	250	250	300	300	300	300	350	400	350	300	300	200	300
Air Trans.	3300	3300	3300	3150	3250	3350	3650	3550	3350	3500	3450	3350	3400
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3150	3150	3150	3250	3300	3550	3550	3650	3600	3500	3500	3500	3400
Trade	20650	20800	21050	22300	22700	23300	23850	24000	23700	23900	24000	24100	22850
Wholesale	5100	5150	5200	5400	5400	5500	5550	5500	5500	5650	5600	5650	5450
Retail	15550	15650	15850	16900	17300	17800	18300	18500	18200	18250	18400	18450	17450
Gen. Mer.	1650	1600	1550	1550	1550	1600	1650	1650	1600	1700	1800	1850	1650
Food Stores	2150	2200	2200	2500	2500	2500	2400	2400	2400	2400	2450	2450	2400
Eat. & Drinking	5700	5850	6100	6400	6800	6900	7200	7350	7100	6950	6900	6800	6650
Other Retail	6050	6000	6000	6450	6650	6800	7050	7100	7100	7200	7250	7350	6750
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	5900	5950	6000	6150	6300	6550	6650	6650	6650	6550	6600	6700	6400
Services & Misc.	19950	20400	20700	21100	21250	21700	22100	22450	22350	21700	21600	21750	21400
Government	22850	23450	23600	24200	23850	23900	23250	23650	24950	24500	24550	24300	23900
Federal	9600	9550	9500	10000	10100	10350	9850	9900	9900	9850	9800	9600	9850
State	5500	6100	6200	6200	5800	5950	5800	6000	6400	6500	6500	6550	6150
Local	7750	7900	7900	8000	7950	7600	7600	7750	8650	8150	8250	8150	7950

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage
1993
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	96350	97350	98400	101250	103750	107650	110150	111400	111600	109600	107400	106300	105100
Mining	3400	3450	3550	3700	3650	3700	3550	3650	3500	3450	3400	3400	3550
Construction	6950	7050	7250	8300	9050	10550	11750	12500	12350	12100	10350	9150	9800
Manufacturing	2100	2100	2100	2450	2800	3350	3750	3600	3200	2500	2250	2150	2700
Food & Kindred	400	400	400	700	900	1350	1700	1450	1150	550	350	300	800
Other Mfg.	1700	1700	1700	1750	1900	2000	2050	2150	2050	1950	1900	1850	1900
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8050	8050	8250	8450	8800	9200	9350	9350	9300	9000	8700	8600	8750
Trucking & Whse.	1150	1200	1150	1100	1100	1200	1200	1200	1150	1150	1100	1100	1150
Water Trans.	250	200	300	300	400	350	400	350	400	400	350	350	350
Air Trans.	3200	3200	3250	3550	3700	3900	3900	3950	3900	3600	3450	3400	3600
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3450	3450	3550	3500	3600	3750	3850	3850	3850	3850	3800	3750	3700
Trade	23350	23300	23700	24300	24950	25800	26350	26500	26800	26400	26550	27050	25400
Wholesale	5650	5650	5750	5750	5850	6000	6300	6200	6200	6150	6150	6200	6000
Retail	17700	17650	17950	18550	19100	19800	20050	20300	20600	20250	20400	20850	19450
Gen. Mer.	1650	1600	1600	1650	1600	1700	1750	1750	1750	1750	1850	2000	1700
Food Stores	2300	2300	2350	2350	2450	2600	2550	2600	2700	2500	2550	2600	2500
Eat. & Drinking	6650	6700	6900	7200	7500	7650	7950	8050	8200	8050	7900	7950	7550
Other Retail	7100	7050	7100	7350	7550	7850	7800	7900	7950	7950	8100	8300	7650
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	6700	6650	6750	7000	7200	7300	7500	7650	7600	7600	7600	7600	7250
Services & Misc.	21350	22150	22150	22350	22700	23300	23850	23850	23700	23300	23200	23250	22950
Government	24450	24600	24650	24700	24600	24450	24050	24300	25150	25250	25350	25100	24700
Federal	9850	9850	9900	9700	9850	10050	9900	9950	9900	9900	9950	9950	9900
State	6450	6550	6650	6700	6250	6350	6200	6200	6600	6700	6700	6550	6500
Local	8150	8200	8100	8300	8500	8050	7950	8150	8650	8650	8700	8600	8350

Anchorage
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	104200	105250	107350	109150	111850	114050	117650	117600	117100	115700	112800	112150	112050
Mining	3550	3650	3900	4050	4050	3900	4000	4100	4050	3850	3850	3950	3900
Construction	7950	7900	8250	8950	10100	11350	12150	12350	12050	11400	9400	8550	10050
Manufacturing	2100	2100	2200	2350	2450	2950	3750	3400	3100	2550	2300	2250	2650
Food & Kindred	300	300	350	350	400	850	1600	1250	1000	500	300	300	650
Other Mfg.	1800	1800	1850	2000	2050	2100	2150	2150	2100	2050	2000	1950	2000
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	8500	8550	8650	9000	9550	9700	9850	9900	9500	9150	8650	8650	9150
Trucking & Whse.	1050	1050	1050	1150	1350	1450	1450	1450	1250	1250	1200	1200	1250
Water Trans.	300	250	350	350	400	350	400	450	400	400	400	350	350
Air Trans.	3450	3500	3550	3750	3950	3950	4050	4000	3900	3600	3300	3250	3700
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	3700	3750	3700	3750	3850	3950	3950	4000	3950	3900	3750	3850	3850
Trade	25400	25250	25650	26000	26450	27300	27800	27750	27800	28300	28100	28550	27050
Wholesale	6200	6200	6300	6450	6500	6650	6800	6650	6650	6700	6650	6650	6550
Retail	19200	19050	19350	19550	19950	20650	21000	21100	21150	21600	21450	21900	20500
Gen. Mer.	1700	1550	1550	1550	1550	1600	1650	1650	1700	1750	1800	1900	1650
Food Stores	2550	2550	2600	2700	2800	3000	3150	3200	3150	3350	3200	3200	2950
Eat. & Drinking	7300	7400	7550	7500	7700	8100	8300	8300	8350	8500	8300	8350	7950
Other Retail	7650	7550	7650	7800	7900	7950	7900	7950	7950	8000	8150	8450	7900
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	7850	8100	8300	8400	8600	8800	9000	9050	8950	8900	8800	8900	8650
Services & Misc.	24100	24550	25050	24850	25000	25400	26000	25900	25650	25450	25550	25300	25250
Government	24750	25150	25350	25550	25650	24650	25100	25150	26000	26100	26150	26000	25450
Federal	9950	9900	9900	10000	10100	10300	10600	10650	10350	10100	10050	10050	10150
State	6200	6650	6750	6800	6700	6200	6200	6200	6750	6900	6950	6850	6600
Local	8500	8600	8700	8750	8850	8150	8300	8300	8900	9100	9150	9100	8700

Table A-14
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1977

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23900	23700	23750	24700	25000	25300	25800	24600	24600	23500	22300	21450	24050
Mining	100	100	100	100	100	150	100	100	50	50	50	0	100
Construction	4600	4150	3700	4850	4900	5000	6000	4750	4550	3950	3150	2800	4350
Manufacturing	300	300	300	300	350	350	350	400	350	350	350	300	350
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3050	2950	3100	3100	2950	3000	3100	3100	3000	2650	2550	2400	2900
Trucking & Whse.	1000	850	950	1000	850	850	900	900	900	750	700	500	850
Air Trans.	600	600	650	650	650	650	650	700	650	650	650	650	650
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1450	1500	1500	1450	1450	1500	1550	1500	1450	1250	1200	1250	1400
Trade	4100	4100	4150	4350	4500	4550	4400	4450	4500	4200	4200	4200	4300
Wholesale	850	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	850	850	900
Retail	3250	3200	3250	3450	3600	3650	3500	3550	3600	3300	3350	3350	3400
Gen. Mer.	450	400	400	450	450	500	450	450	450	450	500	500	450
Food Stores	500	500	500	500	550	550	550	550	550	500	500	500	500
Other Retail	2300	2300	2350	2500	2600	2600	2500	2550	2600	2350	2350	2350	2450
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	950	950	950	950	950	1000	1050	1050	1050	950	1000	950	1000
Services & Misc.	4100	4150	4350	4350	4450	4500	3950	4100	4100	4100	3850	3850	4150
Government	6700	7000	7100	6700	6800	6750	6850	6650	7000	7250	7150	6950	6900
Federal	2350	2350	2350	2050	2200	2300	2500	2500	2500	2400	2300	2300	2350
State	2550	2800	2900	2800	2750	2700	2600	2600	2750	2950	2950	2800	2750
Local	1800	1850	1850	1850	1850	1750	1750	1550	1750	1900	1900	1850	1800

Fairbanks
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22350	22300	22600	22450	22950	23400	22250	22200	22700	22300	21450	20700	22300
Mining	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Construction	1900	1600	1700	1800	2100	2400	2500	2400	2250	2100	1750	1400	2000
Manufacturing	500	500	500	500	500	550	600	600	550	700	650	650	550
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2700	2650	2750	2750	2650	2750	2900	2950	2850	2750	2700	2650	2750
Trucking & Whse.	350	350	400	500	500	600	650	650	600	500	450	450	500
Air Trans.	700	700	700	650	650	650	650	700	650	650	650	650	650
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1650	1600	1650	1600	1500	1500	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1550	1600
Trade	3900	3850	3900	3950	4050	4250	4250	4250	4200	4000	3900	3950	4050
Wholesale	850	850	850	800	800	800	800	800	800	750	750	750	800
Retail	3050	3000	3050	3150	3250	3450	3450	3450	3400	3250	3150	3200	3250
Gen. Mer.	450	450	400	400	450	450	400	450	450	450	450	450	450
Food Stores	500	450	500	550	500	550	500	500	500	550	500	550	500
Other Retail	2100	2100	2150	2200	2300	2450	2550	2500	2450	2250	2200	2200	2300
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1250	1250	1300	1050	1050	1050	1100	1050	1000	1000	1000	1000	1100
Services & Misc.	3750	3800	3850	3800	3900	4050	4600	4650	4250	4100	3900	3700	4050
Government	8300	8600	8550	8550	8650	8300	6250	6250	7550	7600	7500	7300	7800
Federal	2300	2300	2300	2350	2450	2550	2550	2550	2500	2450	2350	2300	2400
State	2700	2900	2900	2850	2800	2650	2600	2550	2950	3000	3000	2900	2800
Local	3300	3400	3350	3350	3400	3100	1100	1150	2100	2150	2150	2100	2550

Table A-14
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1979
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	20050	20050	20200	20300	21150	21900	22000	22600	23600	22450	21050	20450	21300
Mining	50	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	0	50	50
Construction	1150	950	950	1050	1400	1900	2100	2300	2550	2300	1600	1200	1600
Manufacturing	650	650	650	600	650	750	800	900	850	800	650	650	700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2500	2450	2500	2550	2650	2850	2850	2850	2750	2550	2500	2450	2600
Trucking & Whse.	400	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	350	350	300	350
Air Trans.	650	650	700	700	750	850	800	800	750	550	550	550	700
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1450	1450	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1650	1600	1650	1600	1600	1550
Trade	3700	3650	3700	3700	3800	3850	4050	4000	3900	3900	3700	3650	3800
Wholesale	700	650	700	700	700	700	750	750	750	750	700	700	700
Retail	3000	3000	3000	3000	3100	3150	3300	3250	3150	3150	3000	2950	3100
Gen. Mer.	400	400	400	350	350	350	400	350	350	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	550	550	500	500	500	500
Other Retail	2100	2100	2100	2150	2250	2300	2400	2350	2250	2250	2100	2000	2200
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	950	950	950	900	950	900	850	850	800	800	750	750	850
Services & Misc.	3800	3900	3900	3950	4200	4450	4800	5200	5000	4300	4100	4000	4300
Government	7250	7500	7550	7550	7450	7150	6500	6450	7700	7750	7750	7700	7350
Federal	2350	2250	2250	2250	2250	2250	2500	2500	2450	2350	2250	2200	2300
State	2700	3050	3050	3050	2900	2950	2850	2850	3200	3200	3300	3300	3050
Local	2200	2200	2250	2250	2300	1950	1150	1100	2050	2200	2200	2200	2000

Fairbanks
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	19250	19700	19800	20450	21250	21850	21300	21700	22600	22600	21700	20750	21100
Mining	0	0	0	50	50	50	100	100	50	50	50	50	50
Construction	900	950	1000	1100	1400	1800	2050	2200	2350	2250	1800	1200	1600
Manufacturing	600	650	700	700	750	800	450	500	500	450	450	450	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2400	2400	2450	2550	2700	2850	2850	2800	2900	2600	2500	2400	2600
Trucking & Whse.	350	350	350	350	400	450	450	400	450	400	400	350	400
Air Trans.	550	550	550	650	700	700	700	650	650	600	550	550	600
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1500	1500	1550	1550	1600	1700	1700	1750	1800	1600	1550	1500	1600
Trade	3500	3450	3500	3700	3850	4000	4200	4250	4150	4100	4000	4050	3900
Wholesale	700	700	700	600	650	650	700	700	650	750	700	750	700
Retail	2800	2750	2800	3100	3200	3350	3500	3550	3500	3350	3300	3300	3200
Gen. Mer.	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	450	400	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	550	550	550	500	550	550	650	650	650	600	600	550	600
Other Retail	1900	1850	1900	2250	2300	2400	2450	2450	2450	2350	2300	2300	2250
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	700	700	700	750	700	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Services & Misc.	3800	3850	3800	4050	4100	4100	4300	4500	4350	4350	4200	4100	4150
Government	7350	7700	7650	7550	7700	7500	6600	6600	7550	8050	7950	7750	7500
Federal	2150	2100	2100	2200	2400	2450	2500	2450	2400	2350	2300	2200	2300
State	3050	3400	3350	3150	3050	3050	2950	3000	3000	3500	3450	3450	3200
Local	2150	2200	2200	2200	2250	2000	1150	1150	2150	2200	2200	2100	2000

Table A-14
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1981
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	19800	20600	20850	22700	23000	23350	24550	24600	25150	24350	23850	23550	23050
Mining	100	100	100	200	250	250	350	350	350	400	400	400	250
Construction	1050	1150	1250	1600	1750	2000	2350	2500	2400	2200	2000	1800	1850
Manufacturing	400	400	400	450	500	500	550	550	550	500	400	400	450
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2500	2450	2550	2650	2700	2900	3050	3050	3000	2900	2800	2850	2800
Trucking & Whse.	400	400	400	450	500	550	550	500	500	450	400	450	450
Air Trans.	600	550	600	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	600	650
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1500	1500	1550	1550	1550	1700	1850	1900	1850	1800	1750	1800	1700
Trade	3650	3750	3800	4500	4650	4650	5050	5100	5100	4600	4550	4450	4500
Wholesale	700	700	700	750	800	800	850	850	850	900	850	850	800
Retail	2950	3050	3100	3750	3850	3850	4200	4250	4250	3700	3700	3600	3700
Gen. Mer.	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Food Stores	550	600	600	750	750	750	800	800	850	700	700	700	700
Other Retail	2050	2100	2150	2600	2700	2700	3000	3050	3000	2600	2600	2500	2600
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	750	750	800	800	850	850	850	800	850	850	850	850	800
Services & Misc.	4150	4150	4150	4500	4500	4700	4850	5150	4800	4800	4450	4500	4550
Government	7200	7850	7800	8000	7800	7500	7500	7100	8100	8300	8400	8300	7800
Federal	2200	2250	2200	2200	2250	2500	2550	2550	2500	2400	2350	2300	2350
State	2900	3450	3450	3550	3300	3350	3650	3100	3250	3450	3600	3550	3400
Local	2100	2150	2150	2250	2250	1650	1300	1450	2350	2450	2450	2450	2100

Fairbanks
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22100	22750	23200	24550	25600	26300	27150	27250	26800	25550	24500	24150	25000
Mining	200	200	200	200	300	300	350	350	350	300	200	200	250
Construction	1150	1300	1500	1950	2400	2950	3350	3400	2900	2350	1700	1400	2200
Manufacturing	400	400	450	450	450	500	500	500	500	500	450	450	450
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2800	2750	2800	2900	3050	3200	3050	3050	3150	2800	2650	2700	2900
Trucking & Whse.	500	450	500	550	550	650	550	550	550	350	300	350	500
Air Trans.	500	500	500	550	600	600	600	600	600	600	550	550	550
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1800	1800	1800	1800	1900	1950	1900	1900	2000	1850	1800	1800	1850
Trade	4250	4250	4250	4650	4850	5050	5200	5150	5250	5050	5050	5050	4850
Wholesale	800	800	800	850	850	900	900	900	950	900	850	800	850
Retail	3450	3450	3450	3800	4000	4150	4300	4250	4300	4150	4200	4250	4000
Gen. Mer.	400	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	600	650	650	600	650	650	700	650	650	700	700	700	650
Other Retail	2450	2450	2450	2850	3000	3150	3200	3200	3250	3050	3100	3100	2950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	850	850	900	900	950	1000	1000	950	1000	1000	950	950	950
Services & Misc.	4550	4600	4750	4800	4950	5300	5450	5550	5200	5000	4900	4900	5000
Government	7900	8400	8350	8700	8650	8000	8250	8300	8450	8550	8600	8500	8400
Federal	2400	2350	2300	2500	2600	2800	2550	2500	2400	2400	2450	2400	2450
State	3100	3600	3600	3700	3500	3350	3350	3600	3800	3850	3850	3800	3600
Local	2400	2450	2450	2500	2550	1850	2350	2200	2250	2300	2300	2300	2350

Table A-14
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks
1983
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23350	23800	24250	25850	26300	28800	27000	27150	28200	27300	26500	25600	26250
Mining	200	300	300	300	300	300	350	400	400	150	100	100	250
Construction	1550	1600	1650	2100	2700	3150	3400	3450	3500	3000	2550	2050	2550
Manufacturing	400	450	450	550	600	600	550	550	550	600	550	550	550
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2750	2600	2700	2750	2950	3100	3150	3100	3150	2850	2750	2650	2850
Trucking & Whse.	400	400	400	400	450	500	450	450	450	450	450	400	450
Air Trans.	600	550	600	650	700	750	800	750	750	700	650	650	700
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1700	1650	1700	1700	1800	1850	1900	1900	1950	1700	1650	1600	1750
Trade	4650	4650	4800	5300	5400	5700	5500	5550	5400	5350	5200	5250	5250
Wholesale	850	850	850	800	850	900	950	1000	950	1000	950	1000	900
Retail	3800	3800	3950	4500	4550	4800	4550	4550	4450	4350	4250	4250	4300
Gen. Mer.	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	450	400
Food Stores	700	650	700	750	750	800	700	750	750	700	700	700	700
Other Retail	2750	2800	2900	3350	3400	3600	3450	3400	3300	3250	3150	3100	3200
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	900	900	950	950	950	1000	1050	1050	1050	1000	1000	1000	1000
Services & Misc.	4600	4700	4750	4850	5000	5250	5400	5500	5350	5150	5150	5100	5050
Government	8350	8600	8650	9050	9000	9700	7600	7550	8800	9200	9200	8900	8700
Federal	2500	2500	2500	2500	2600	2700	2700	2650	2550	2550	2550	2500	2550
State	3600	3850	3900	3900	3700	4250	3550	3400	3650	3950	3950	3750	3800
Local	2250	2250	2250	2650	2700	2750	1350	1500	2600	2700	2700	2650	2350

Fairbanks
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	24600	25300	25750	26650	28150	29000	29500	29750	29850	28900	27850	26950	27700
Mining	100	100	100	150	200	200	200	250	200	200	200	200	200
Construction	1750	2050	2050	2150	2900	3450	3750	3950	3800	3200	2700	2250	2850
Manufacturing	450	450	450	500	500	550	600	600	550	550	500	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2700	2600	2700	2750	2900	2950	3000	3000	3000	2750	2600	2600	2800
Trucking & Whse.	400	350	350	400	450	500	450	450	400	400	400	400	400
Air Trans.	700	700	750	750	800	800	850	850	800	750	700	700	750
Other Trans.													
Comm. & Utilities	1600	1550	1600	1600	1650	1650	1700	1700	1800	1600	1500	1500	1600
Trade	5050	5100	5200	5650	5900	6300	6250	6200	6250	6000	5850	5750	5800
Wholesale	950	950	1000	1000	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1050	1050	1050
Retail	4100	4150	4200	4650	4900	5200	5150	5100	5150	4900	4800	4700	4750
Gen. Mer.	500	500	500	550	550	550	600	550	550	550	550	600	550
Food Stores	650	700	700	700	700	850	800	800	850	800	800	800	750
Other Retail	2950	2950	3000	3400	3650	3800	3750	3750	3750	3550	3450	3300	3450
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	850	900	900	950	950	1000	950	1000	1000	950	950	950	950
Services & Misc.	4850	4950	5150	5200	5350	5600	5800	5850	5700	5600	5450	5400	5400
Government	8850	9150	9200	9300	9450	8950	8950	8900	9350	9650	9600	9350	9250
Federal	2600	2550	2550	2700	2850	2900	2900	2850	2700	2650	2600	2600	2700
State	3600	3900	3950	3850	3800	3550	3650	3600	3850	4150	4200	3950	3850
Local	2650	2700	2700	2750	2800	2500	2400	2450	2800	2850	2800	2800	2700

Table A-15
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Interior
1977

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25850	26150	27450	27150	27250	27400	28750	27600	27850	26350	25200	24350	26800
Mining	200	200	200	200	250	300	250	250	250	200	200	150	200
Construction	4900	5050	5650	5450	5050	5150	6150	4850	4550	3950	3200	2850	4750
Manufacturing	300	300	300	300	350	350	350	400	400	350	350	350	350
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3250	3100	3300	3250	3200	3200	3750	3850	3800	3450	3350	3200	3400
Trade	4250	4250	4350	4600	4750	4800	4700	4750	4750	4400	4400	4350	4550
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1100	1050	1100	1050	1050	1150	1200	1200	1200	1050	1100	1050	1100
Services & Misc.	4450	4500	4700	4850	5050	5000	4450	4550	4550	4350	4100	4150	4550
Government	7400	7700	7850	7450	7550	7450	7900	7750	8350	8600	8500	8250	7900

Interior
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25000	24950	25200	25550	26200	26500	25400	25550	26150	25650	24600	23550	25350
Mining	150	150	150	150	200	200	250	250	200	200	150	150	200
Construction	1950	1600	1750	1850	2150	2450	2600	2600	2400	2250	1850	1450	2100
Manufacturing	500	500	500	500	550	550	650	600	550	700	700	650	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3400	3400	3450	3550	3500	3550	3800	3850	3750	3650	3550	3450	3600
Trade	4100	4000	4050	4150	4350	4550	4600	4600	4500	4200	4100	4050	4250
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1300	1300	1300	1100	1100	1100	1150	1100	1050	1050	1050	1000	1150
Services & Misc.	3950	4050	4050	4300	4250	4450	4950	5050	4700	4400	4100	3900	4350
Government	9650	9950	9950	9950	10100	9650	7400	7500	8000	9200	9100	8900	9200

Interior
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22950	23150	23200	23850	24800	25900	26100	26500	27450	25650	24350	23450	24800
Mining	100	100	100	100	150	150	200	200	200	150	100	100	150
Construction	1200	1000	1000	1100	1500	2000	2250	2450	2700	2450	1700	1250	1700
Manufacturing	650	650	650	650	700	800	900	950	900	850	700	650	750
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3250	3250	3200	3350	3500	3700	3650	3750	3650	3400	3300	3250	3450
Trade	3850	3800	3900	3900	4000	4150	4350	4300	4200	4100	3950	3850	4050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	950	950	950	950	1000	950	900	900	850	800	800	800	900
Services & Misc.	4000	4100	4100	4150	4600	4900	5350	5800	5550	4650	4450	4300	4700
Government	8950	9300	9300	9350	9350	9250	8500	8150	9400	9250	9350	9250	9100

Interior
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22450	22950	23050	23900	24950	25700	24750	25400	26550	26150	25300	24100	24600
Mining	100	100	100	150	200	200	250	300	250	200	200	150	200
Construction	950	950	1000	1150	1500	1850	2150	2300	2450	2300	1850	1200	1650
Manufacturing	600	700	700	700	750	850	500	550	550	500	500	450	600
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3150	3200	3250	3350	3550	3700	3650	3650	3750	3400	3300	3200	3450
Trade	3700	3650	3700	4000	4150	4350	4550	4600	4550	4400	4300	4300	4200
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	750	750	750	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Services & Misc.	4100	4150	4100	4350	4400	4450	4700	4850	4700	4600	4500	4350	4450
Government	9100	9450	9450	9400	9600	9500	8150	8350	9500	9950	9850	9650	9350

Table A-13
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Interior
1981
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23000	23900	24150	26200	26700	27150	28400	28500	29300	28100	27350	27050	26650
Mining	200	200	200	350	400	450	600	600	550	550	500	550	450
Construction	1050	1200	1300	1650	1800	2000	2400	2600	2550	2300	2050	1850	1900
Manufacturing	450	450	450	500	550	550	600	550	550	500	450	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3200	3250	3300	3450	3600	3750	3950	3950	3950	3800	3650	3650	3650
Trade	3950	4000	4050	4750	4900	5050	5500	5500	5450	4900	4850	4750	4800
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	800	800	850	850	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Services & Misc.	4450	4450	4450	4900	4800	5050	5250	5550	5200	4950	4750	4750	4900
Government	8900	9550	9550	9750	9750	9400	9200	8850	10150	10200	10200	10150	9650

Interior
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25450	26200	26750	28400	29650	30400	31200	31500	31200	29650	28400	27950	28900
Mining	250	250	300	350	450	500	550	550	500	450	350	350	400
Construction	1200	1350	1550	2000	2450	3000	3400	3500	3000	2450	1750	1450	2250
Manufacturing	450	450	450	450	500	500	550	550	550	500	450	450	500
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3600	3500	3600	3700	3900	4000	3900	3900	4050	3750	3550	3500	3750
Trade	4550	4550	4550	5000	5250	5550	5700	5700	5700	5400	5450	5450	5250
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	900	900	900	950	1000	1050	1050	1000	1050	1050	1000	1000	1000
Services & Misc.	4750	4850	5000	5150	5200	5650	5750	5900	5550	5250	5150	5200	5300
Government	9750	10350	10400	10800	10900	10150	10300	10400	10800	10800	10700	10550	10500

Interior
1983

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	26950	27500	28000	29950	31050	32950	32000	31350	32800	31450	30450	29450	30350
Mining	300	400	400	400	450	500	550	600	550	250	200	200	400
Construction	1600	1600	1700	2150	2800	3250	3500	3600	3650	3150	2700	2200	2650
Manufacturing	450	450	450	600	600	650	600	600	600	600	550	550	550
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3400	3400	3450	3550	3750	3900	3950	3950	4050	3600	3400	3350	3650
Trade	5000	5050	5150	5700	5800	6150	6000	6000	5850	5750	5650	5650	5650
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	950	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	1100	1100	1100	1100	1050	1050	1050
Services & Misc.	4800	4900	5000	5200	5300	5600	5850	5900	5700	5450	5400	5350	5350
Government	10450	10750	10850	11350	11300	11850	10450	9600	11300	11550	11500	11100	11000

Interior
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	28250	29050	29700	30750	32800	33800	34550	34650	34800	33500	32200	31050	32100
Mining	150	200	200	250	300	300	350	350	350	300	300	300	300
Construction	1850	2100	2100	2250	3000	3600	3850	4150	4000	3350	2850	2350	2950
Manufacturing	450	450	500	500	550	600	600	600	600	550	500	500	550
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3300	3250	3350	3450	3700	3750	3750	3800	3800	3550	3300	3300	3550
Trade	5500	5500	5600	6000	6350	6750	6800	6750	6650	6400	6250	6150	6250
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	900	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1000
Services & Misc.	5050	5150	5400	5550	5650	6000	6300	6300	6150	5900	5750	5600	5750
Government	11050	11450	11550	11750	12200	11750	11850	11650	12200	12400	12200	11800	11600

Table A-16
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1977

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage &													
Salary	16650	17000	17050	19050	20100	21000	20050	19750	17700	15450	14500	13700	17650
Mining	750	750	800	850	850	900	850	900	850	900	850	850	850
Construction	4650	4700	4550	5600	6050	5650	4000	3700	3200	2300	1700	1300	3950
Manufacturing	2350	2600	2550	3350	3750	4750	5950	5650	4250	3100	2800	2600	3650
Food & Kindred	1700	1900	1850	2600	3000	4000	5150	4850	3450	2450	2150	1950	2900
All Other Mfg.	650	700	700	750	750	750	800	800	800	650	650	650	700
Trans. Comm. &													
Utilities	1100	1050	1100	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1100	1150	1100	1100
Trade	2050	2050	2100	2200	2300	2400	2400	2450	2350	2250	2250	2250	2250
Wholesale	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	350	300	300	300	300	300
Retail	1750	1750	1800	1900	2000	2100	2100	2100	2050	1950	1950	1950	1950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	350	400	400	350	400	400	400	400	350	400	400	350	400
Services & Misc.	1950	2000	2050	2050	2100	2300	2050	2100	2000	1850	1850	1800	2000
Government	3450	3450	3500	3600	3600	3550	3350	3500	3650	3550	3500	3450	3500
Federal	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	550	550	500	500	500	500
State	1050	1050	1100	1150	1150	1250	1300	1300	1250	1200	1150	1100	1150
Local	1900	1900	1900	1950	1950	1800	1550	1650	1850	1850	1850	1850	1850

Gulf Coast
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage &													
Salary	13700	14050	14400	15350	16100	17450	18650	19150	16700	15100	14850	14200	15800
Mining	850	850	900	1050	1050	1000	900	900	900	900	900	850	900
Construction	650	550	600	700	850	1000	1000	1100	1000	950	850	700	850
Manufacturing	3000	3200	3350	3500	3750	4900	6150	6550	4100	2700	2650	2450	3850
Food & Kindred	2400	2600	2750	2850	3050	4150	5300	5700	3300	1900	1850	1700	3150
All Other Mfg.	600	600	600	650	700	750	850	850	800	800	800	750	750
Trans. Comm. &													
Utilities	1350	1350	1400	1300	1400	1350	1250	1200	1200	1350	1400	1350	1350
Trade	2000	2100	2100	2300	2450	2650	2900	2900	2700	2500	2450	2350	2450
Wholesale	250	300	250	300	300	300	400	350	300	300	300	250	300
Retail	1750	1800	1850	2000	2150	2350	2500	2550	2400	2200	2150	2100	2150
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	400	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Services & Misc.	1900	1950	2000	2100	2150	2350	2400	2400	2250	2000	2000	1950	2100
Government	3550	3700	3700	4000	4050	3800	3650	3700	4150	4300	4200	4150	3900
Federal	500	500	500	500	550	550	600	600	600	600	550	550	550
State	1000	1100	1100	1200	1200	1300	1250	1250	1300	1250	1200	1150	1200
Local	2050	2100	2100	2300	2300	1950	1800	1850	2250	2450	2450	2450	2150

Gulf Coast
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage &													
Salary	13350	13750	14500	15400	17400	17900	19600	19700	17150	16800	14900	14550	16250
Mining	850	850	850	850	1150	950	900	850	1000	850	800	800	900
Construction	500	450	450	500	700	900	950	950	900	1550	700	600	750
Manufacturing	2000	2250	3000	3250	4250	4700	6900	6850	4250	3450	2550	2450	3850
Food & Kindred	1250	1500	2200	2450	3400	3750	5950	5950	3250	2600	1750	1650	3000
All Other Mfg.	750	750	800	800	850	950	950	1000	1000	850	800	800	850
Trans. Comm. &													
Utilities	1450	1500	1450	1450	1500	1550	1550	1500	1550	1550	1500	1550	1500
Trade	2200	2250	2250	2350	2500	2800	2650	2700	2600	2400	2400	2300	2450
Wholesale	250	300	300	400	400	500	350	400	300	300	300	250	350
Retail	1950	1950	1950	1950	2100	2300	2300	2300	2300	2100	2100	2050	2100
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	450	400	450	450	400	400
Services & Misc.	1950	1950	2000	2250	2400	2450	2350	2400	2350	2350	2250	2200	2250
Government	4000	4100	4100	4350	4500	4150	3900	3900	4100	4200	4250	4250	4150
Federal	550	550	550	500	500	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
State	1050	1150	1150	1200	1200	1250	1250	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Local	2400	2400	2400	2650	2800	2350	2100	2150	2350	2450	2500	2500	2400

Table A-16
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1980
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	14200	14600	14800	15900	16900	16950	18450	19250	18300	17000	15750	15150	16450
Mining	800	750	750	850	850	850	900	900	1000	850	850	850	850
Construction	450	450	450	550	800	950	1200	1400	1550	2050	1350	1050	1000
Manufacturing	2650	3000	3050	3600	4100	4050	5950	6400	4500	3050	2800	2350	3800
Food & Kindred	1750	2100	2050	2650	3100	3050	4900	5350	3550	2150	2000	1600	2850
All Other Mfg.	900	900	1000	950	1000	1000	1050	1050	950	900	800	750	950
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1550	1650	1600	1650	1600	1600	1650	1700	1700	1700	1650	1750	1650
Trade	2100	1950	2000	2200	2400	2500	2550	2500	2300	2300	2300	2300	2300
Wholesale	300	300	300	350	400	400	350	350	350	300	300	350	350
Retail	1800	1650	1700	1850	2000	2100	2200	2200	2150	2000	2000	1950	1950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	400	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	450	400	400	400	400
Services & Misc.	2150	2150	2250	2350	2400	2500	2600	2500	2450	2200	2100	2100	2300
Government	4100	4250	4300	4300	4350	4050	3150	3350	4150	4450	4300	4350	4100
Federal	550	550	550	500	550	550	550	600	600	500	500	500	550
State	1050	1100	1150	1200	1200	1300	1300	1300	1350	1350	1250	1250	1250
Local	2500	2600	2600	2600	2600	2200	1300	1450	2200	2600	2550	2600	2300

Gulf Coast
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	13850	14200	15000	16900	17850	18200	21300	20000	18550	17450	16150	15750	17100
Mining	900	900	1000	900	900	950	950	950	950	950	900	900	950
Construction	750	750	750	1050	1500	1250	1450	1350	1400	1400	1000	950	1150
Manufacturing	2200	2000	2550	3550	3600	4350	7750	6250	3900	3150	2350	2400	3650
Food & Kindred	1400	1200	1750	2700	2750	3450	6900	5450	3100	2400	1700	1800	2900
All Other Mfg.	800	800	800	850	850	900	850	800	800	750	650	600	800
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1700	1750	1850	1850	1950	1800	1950	1900	2150	2000	2050	2100	1900
Trade	2100	2100	2100	2350	2450	2650	2750	2800	2700	2550	2500	2450	2450
Wholesale	350	350	350	400	450	450	450	400	400	400	400	350	400
Retail	1750	1750	1750	1950	2000	2200	2300	2400	2300	2150	2100	2100	2050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Services & Misc.	2050	2050	2100	2300	2450	2500	2700	2700	2550	2400	2350	2300	2350
Government	3750	4250	4250	4500	4550	4250	3300	3600	4450	4550	4550	4200	4200
Federal	500	500	500	500	500	500	550	550	500	500	500	450	500
State	1150	1200	1250	1350	1350	1350	1400	1350	1450	1400	1400	1350	1350
Local	2100	2550	2500	2650	2700	2400	1350	1700	2500	2650	2650	2400	2350

Gulf Coast
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	14850	15350	15950	16300	17500	19000	22350	21800	20150	18350	17350	16850	18000
Mining	850	900	900	900	950	950	1000	850	850	700	700	700	850
Construction	850	850	850	1000	1300	1500	1800	1950	1950	1850	1350	1150	1350
Manufacturing	1650	1900	2250	2100	2750	3700	7150	6700	4000	2650	2350	2300	3300
Food & Kindred	1050	1250	1600	1350	2000	2900	6300	5900	3250	1950	1700	1600	2550
All Other Mfg.	600	650	650	750	750	800	850	800	750	700	650	700	700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2150	2050	2100	2100	2100	2200	2250	2050	2100	2300	2100	2150	2150
Trade	2300	2300	2450	2600	2800	3100	3200	3200	3050	2800	2750	2650	2750
Wholesale	300	300	300	400	400	500	500	500	500	350	350	350	400
Retail	2000	2000	2150	2200	2400	2600	2700	2700	2550	2450	2400	2300	2350
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	450	450	450	450	450	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Services & Misc.	2250	2350	2400	2500	2600	2750	2850	2850	3000	2800	2800	2650	2650
Government	4350	4550	4550	4650	4550	4300	3600	3700	4700	4750	4800	4750	4450
Federal	500	500	450	450	450	500	550	500	550	500	500	500	500
State	1250	1350	1350	1450	1400	1400	1400	1450	1500	1500	1500	1400	1400
Local	2600	2700	2750	2750	2700	2400	1650	1750	2650	2750	2800	2850	2550

Table A-16
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast
1983
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	15800	16200	16800	17600	18850	20450	22950	22700	21200	18900	18150	17550	18950
Mining	700	700	700	700	700	700	750	750	750	700	650	700	700
Construction	1100	1150	1200	1350	1950	2000	2450	2600	2500	2100	1700	1500	1800
Manufacturing	1650	1850	2200	2250	2500	3550	7100	6400	4100	2450	2450	2200	3250
Food & Kindred	1000	1250	1600	1550	1800	2800	6350	5650	3350	1750	1800	1600	2550
All Other Mfg.	650	600	600	700	700	750	750	750	750	700	650	600	700
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2000	2050	2000	2150	2200	2400	2300	2300	2200	2050	2000	2000	2150
Trade	2600	2500	2550	2850	3050	3400	3300	3350	3200	3000	2900	2850	2950
Wholesale	350	350	350	350	400	600	550	550	500	350	350	350	400
Retail	2250	2150	2200	2500	2650	2800	2750	2800	2700	2650	2550	2500	2550
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	500	450	500	500	500	500	500	550	500	550	500	500	500
Services & Misc.	2550	2600	2700	2800	3000	3150	2900	3000	2850	2750	2700	2600	2800
Government	4700	4900	4950	5000	4950	4750	3650	3750	5100	5300	5250	5200	4800
Federal	450	500	500	500	500	550	600	550	550	500	500	500	500
State	1300	1450	1450	1450	1400	1500	1450	1450	1600	1600	1550	1500	1500
Local	2950	2950	3000	3050	3050	2700	1600	1750	2950	3200	3200	3200	2800

Gulf Coast
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	16450	16800	17850	18400	19800	21600	25050	24650	22600	20300	19650	19150	20200
Mining	650	650	700	700	750	800	850	800	800	800	800	800	750
Construction	1200	1200	1350	1550	1800	2100	2450	2800	2700	2300	1800	1550	1900
Manufacturing	1600	1600	2150	2150	2750	4000	7200	6250	3950	2550	2350	2250	3250
Food & Kindred	1000	1000	1550	1500	2100	3300	6500	5600	3300	1900	1750	1650	2600
All Other Mfg.	600	600	600	650	650	700	700	650	650	650	600	600	650
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2050	2100	2100	2050	2100	2150	2100	2150	2200	2150	2150	2150	2100
Trade	2850	2800	3000	3100	3300	3650	3750	3750	3650	3350	3300	3250	3300
Wholesale	350	350	400	450	500	600	600	550	550	450	450	400	450
Retail	2500	2450	2600	2650	2800	3050	3150	3200	3100	2900	2850	2850	2850
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	550	600	600	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Services & Misc.	2600	2650	2700	2950	3100	3200	3300	3350	3200	3000	3000	2950	3000
Government	4950	5200	5250	5250	5350	5050	4750	4900	5450	5500	5600	5550	5250
Federal	500	500	500	500	550	600	550	550	550	500	500	500	550
State	1400	1500	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550	1550	1650	1650	1650	1550	1550
Local	3050	3200	3200	3200	3250	2900	2650	2800	3250	3350	3450	3500	3150

Table A-17
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1977

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	20200	20900	21800	22750	23900	24250	24350	25050	24450	23850	22650	22550	23950
Construction	650	700	750	1000	1100	1150	1200	1250	1200	1100	900	700	1000
Manufacturing	2650	2950	3450	3850	4150	4200	4400	4800	4250	3500	3000	2700	3650
Food & Kindred	350	400	350	250	400	450	1150	1500	850	400	350	350	550
Lumber & Paper	2200	2450	2950	3450	3600	3600	3100	3200	3250	2950	2500	2200	2950
All Other Mfg.	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	100	150	150	150	150	150
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1750	1800	1800	1800	2050	2050	2250	2400	2350	2050	2050	2000	2050
Trade	2900	2900	3000	3150	3350	3450	3500	3600	3500	3500	3350	3400	3300
Wholesale	300	300	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	350	350	300	350
Retail	2600	2600	2700	2850	3050	3150	3100	3200	3100	3150	3000	3100	2950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	900	900	900	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1150	1400	1450	1600	1150
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	2250	2300	2350	2350	2500	2550	2300	2300	2250	2600	2550	2600	2400
Government	9100	9750	9550	9650	9750	9800	9600	9550	9750	9700	9350	9550	9550
Federal	2000	2000	2000	2100	2150	2250	2400	2400	2400	2300	2250	2200	2200
State	4250	4550	4450	4450	4450	4500	4350	4400	4450	4400	4350	4300	4400
Local	2850	3000	3100	3100	3150	3050	2850	2750	2900	3000	2750	3050	2950

Southeast Alaska
1978

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22700	22900	23800	24000	25050	26050	27150	27800	27150	24200	23400	23000	24750
Construction	600	600	800	950	1150	1200	1200	1200	1150	1150	1050	850	1000
Manufacturing	2250	2300	2650	3450	3800	4000	5000	5400	5000	3300	2800	2450	3550
Food & Kindred	350	350	300	450	600	750	1850	2200	1750	650	650	600	900
Lumber & Paper	1750	1800	2200	2850	3050	3100	3000	3050	3000	2450	2000	1650	2500
All Other Mfg.	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	250	200	150	200	150
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2000	1900	2000	2000	2200	2400	2350	2550	2450	2200	1950	1950	2150
Trade	3050	2950	3050	3250	3400	3550	3650	3650	3550	3400	3150	3250	3350
Wholesale	250	250	250	300	300	300	350	350	350	300	250	300	300
Retail	2800	2700	2800	2950	3100	3250	3300	3300	3200	3100	2900	2950	3050
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	2250	2350	2400	1100	1150	1300	1550	1400	1250	1100	1400	1450	1550
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	2650	2600	2650	2850	2850	3100	3150	3100	3050	2950	2850	2900	2900
Government	9900	10200	10250	10400	10500	10500	10250	10500	10700	10100	10200	10150	10300
Federal	2150	2200	2150	2300	2400	2450	2550	2600	2550	2400	2400	2400	2400
State	4550	4650	4750	4550	4500	4600	4500	4600	4600	4500	4500	4450	4550
Local	3200	3350	3350	3550	3600	3450	3200	3300	3550	3200	3300	3300	3350

Southeast Alaska
1979

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	21350	21600	22500	24800	26000	26900	27000	28000	27050	25450	24850	24300	25000
Construction	600	550	550	850	900	1150	1050	1200	1300	1300	1050	900	950
Manufacturing	1700	1750	2300	3450	4000	4450	5250	5550	4700	3950	3750	3450	3700
Food & Kindred	300	300	300	650	850	1150	1950	2200	1200	550	500	650	900
Lumber & Paper	1200	1300	1850	2600	2950	3100	3100	3150	3300	3200	3050	2600	2600
All Other Mfg.	200	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1900	1900	1950	2000	2250	2400	2500	2650	2550	2300	2250	2200	2250
Trade	2950	2900	3000	3450	3550	3750	3700	3750	3700	3500	3450	3500	3450
Wholesale	250	250	250	300	250	250	300	300	300	300	250	300	300
Retail	2700	2650	2750	3150	3300	3500	3400	3450	3400	3200	3200	3200	3150
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1250	1300	1350	1300	1300	1250	1250	1250	1200	1100	1100	1150	1250
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	2850	2900	3000	3050	3150	3300	3200	3300	3200	2950	2900	2900	3050
Government	10100	10300	10350	10700	10850	10600	10050	10300	10400	10350	10350	10200	10400
Federal	2100	2050	2050	2350	2500	2600	2400	2400	2400	2400	2350	2300	2350
State	4550	4700	4750	4850	4800	4650	4600	4750	4700	4550	4550	4550	4650
Local	3450	3550	3550	3500	3550	3350	3050	3150	3300	3400	3450	3350	3400

Table A-17
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1980
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23100	23900	24650	26850	27800	28900	29300	30100	29550	26450	25150	25100	26750
Construction	700	700	900	1150	1250	1450	1600	1650	1650	1350	1200	1000	1200
Manufacturing	2900	3250	3700	4400	5000	5400	6100	6400	5700	3900	3300	3050	4450
Food & Kindred	700	850	900	1250	1500	1850	2400	2650	2300	600	500	500	1350
Lumber & Paper	2000	2200	2600	2950	3300	3350	3500	3500	3200	3050	2600	2350	2900
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	200	250	200	200	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2050	2150	2200	2550	2600	2800	2750	2850	2900	2500	2400	2500	2500
Trade	3350	3300	3300	3350	3550	3800	3900	3900	3800	3700	3600	3650	3600
Wholesale	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Retail	3000	3000	3000	3050	3250	3500	3600	3600	3500	3400	3300	3350	3300
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1050	1050	1050	1100	1100	1050	1050	1100	1100	1000	1050	1150	1050
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	2900	3000	3000	3150	3300	3600	3500	3550	3550	3300	3100	3150	3250
Government	10150	10450	10500	11150	11000	10800	10400	10650	10850	10700	10500	10600	10650
Federal	2150	2250	2250	2900	2800	2850	2700	2800	2700	2300	2200	2200	2500
State	4550	4650	4700	4700	4650	4700	4700	4700	4750	4800	4650	4700	4700
Local	3450	3550	3550	3550	3550	3250	3000	3150	3400	3600	3650	3700	3450

Southeast Alaska
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	23650	24250	25000	26700	27700	28250	29950	30250	29400	27450	26450	25650	27100
Construction	900	1000	1100	1300	1400	1600	1800	1850	1750	1600	1450	1150	1400
Manufacturing	2500	2600	2900	3850	4400	4800	5500	5700	5050	3700	3500	3000	3950
Food & Kindred	450	500	500	900	1050	1350	2250	2600	2100	950	900	800	1200
Lumber & Paper	1850	1900	2200	2750	3150	3250	3000	2850	2750	2500	2350	1950	2550
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	200
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2200	2250	2350	2350	2500	2700	2850	2850	2650	2600	2400	2400	2500
Trade	3350	3350	3400	3700	3850	4050	4300	4350	4150	3950	3800	3850	3850
Wholesale	250	300	250	300	300	300	350	350	300	300	300	300	300
Retail	3100	3050	3150	3400	3550	3750	3950	4000	3850	3650	3500	3550	3550
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1200	1250	1250	1150	1100	1050	1050	1000	900	1000	1050	1050	1100
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	3000	3050	3050	3350	3400	3600	3700	3750	3750	3600	3450	3350	3400
Government	10500	10750	10950	11000	11050	11050	10750	10750	11150	11000	10800	10850	10900
Federal	2200	2150	2200	2250	2300	2400	2450	2450	2400	2300	2200	2150	2300
State	4750	4950	5050	5050	5050	5100	5050	4900	5150	5000	4850	4900	5000
Local	3550	3650	3700	3700	3700	3550	3250	3400	3600	3700	3750	3800	3600

Southeast Alaska
1982

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	24150	24600	25050	26950	28150	29500	30700	31200	31200	28000	27100	26500	27750
Construction	850	900	900	1200	1450	1650	1950	2050	2100	1850	1800	1550	1500
Manufacturing	2300	2400	2550	3500	3800	4350	5100	5400	5200	3700	3350	2950	3700
Food & Kindred	450	450	500	950	950	1150	1950	2400	2150	850	650	700	1100
Lumber & Paper	1650	1750	1850	2300	2650	2950	2900	2750	2800	2600	2450	2050	2400
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2100	2150	2150	2050	2300	2500	2650	2550	2550	2000	1850	1900	2250
Trade	3600	3700	3800	3950	4200	4350	4600	4650	4500	4250	4100	4200	4150
Wholesale	300	300	300	300	350	350	400	400	400	350	300	300	350
Retail	3300	3400	3500	3650	3850	4000	4200	4250	4100	3900	3800	3900	3800
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	1000	1000	1000	1000	950	950	1000	1000	1000	950	950	900	1000
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	3350	3350	3450	3850	4050	4300	4300	4300	4350	3800	3700	3650	3850
Government	10950	11100	11200	11400	11400	11400	11100	11250	11500	11450	11350	11350	11300
Federal	2050	2000	2000	2100	2200	2300	2450	2450	2400	2300	2200	2150	2200
State	5150	5300	5350	5450	5350	5400	5250	5250	5400	5350	5300	5300	5300
Local	3750	3800	3850	3850	3850	3700	3400	3550	3700	3800	3850	3900	3750

Table A-17
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska
1983
(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	24750	25050	26250	27800	28850	30250	31750	32550	31550	29050	27950	26900	28550
Construction	1200	1250	1500	1750	2150	2300	2450	2600	2600	2400	2050	1650	2000
Manufacturing	1850	1950	2300	3100	3400	3600	4750	5200	4300	3250	2800	2350	3250
Food & Kindred	300	300	350	700	750	900	2050	2450	1600	600	450	400	900
Lumber & Paper	1350	1450	1750	2200	2400	2450	2450	2500	2450	2400	2150	1750	2100
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	200	200	250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1750	1800	1850	1900	2000	2350	2350	2250	2250	2000	1850	1900	2000
Trade	4050	3950	4150	4250	4500	4850	4750	4800	4650	4300	4300	4350	4400
Wholesale	400	350	400	400	450	500	500	500	500	450	450	400	450
Retail	3650	3600	3750	3850	4050	4350	4250	4300	4150	3850	3850	3950	3950
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	900	900	900	950	950	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	950	1000
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	3800	3800	3900	4050	4200	4500	4750	4800	4850	4450	4350	4300	4300
Government	11200	11400	11650	11800	11650	11650	11600	11800	11800	11550	11500	11400	11600
Federal	2000	1950	2100	2250	2200	2350	2300	2350	2300	2100	2000	2000	2150
State	5350	5500	5550	5600	5450	5600	5450	5350	5400	5300	5250	5100	5400
Local	3850	3950	4000	3950	4000	3700	3850	4100	4100	4150	4250	4300	4000

Southeast Alaska
1984

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Nonag. Wage & Salary	25750	26100	26850	28250	29350	30700	31150	32550	31650	29450	28550	27800	29000
Construction	1350	1350	1500	1750	2000	2050	2200	2450	2350	2150	1800	1450	1850
Manufacturing	2000	2000	2250	2950	3300	3700	3950	4650	4000	2650	2350	1950	3000
Food & Kindred	350	350	450	800	850	1100	1850	2450	1600	600	450	400	950
Lumber & Paper	1450	1450	1600	1900	2200	2350	1850	1950	2100	1800	1650	1300	1800
All Other Mfg.	200	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	300	250	250	250	250
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1750	1800	1800	1850	1850	2100	2100	2150	2150	2000	1950	2000	1950
Trade	4050	4050	4150	4300	4700	5100	5150	5350	5100	4900	4850	4900	4700
Wholesale	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	450	400	400	400	400	400
Retail	3700	3700	3800	3950	4300	4700	4750	4900	4700	4500	4450	4500	4350
Fin.-Ins. & R.E.	950	950	1000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1150	1100	1100	1150	1100
Min., Svcs. & Misc.	4250	4300	4400	4450	4650	4900	4950	5000	5000	4700	4500	4500	4650
Government	11400	11650	11750	11950	11800	11750	11650	11750	11900	11950	12000	11850	11800
Federal	1900	1950	1950	2050	2100	2200	2200	2150	2100	2000	2000	1950	2050
State	5350	5400	5450	5650	5450	5600	5450	5450	5500	5450	5400	5250	5450
Local	4150	4300	4350	4250	4250	3950	4000	4150	4300	4500	4600	4650	4300

Table A-18
Insured Employment by Major Industry Division 1/
1938-1962

Year	Total	Mining	Contract Constr.	Mfg.	Trans. Comm. & Util.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & R.E.	Service & Govt.	Misc. & Other
1962	48,768	1,233	3,973	5,540	6,907	8,178	1,683	21,078	176
1961	48,013	1,192	4,054	5,144	7,034	8,160	1,520	20,632	277
1960	49,055	1,094	5,891	5,777	6,577	7,732	1,449	20,395	140
1959	47,027	1,239	5,759	4,656	5,111	7,208	1,329	21,542	183
1958	45,452	1,151	5,891	4,866	4,669	6,566	1,203	20,748	358
1957	46,946	1,290	5,863	4,786	5,079	6,972	1,028	21,541	387
1956	46,825	1,224	7,428	5,004	4,708	6,815	950	20,450	246
1955	28,763	1,343	6,413	4,952	4,618	6,372	884	3,769	412
1954	27,281	1,384	7,330	4,368	4,064	6,029	795	2,858	453
1953	30,618	1,627	8,676	5,239	4,409	6,464	836	2,996	371
1952	32,882	1,744	9,829	5,990	4,218	6,699	752	3,398	252
1951	32,605	1,637	10,492	6,109	4,125	5,762	598	3,643	239
1950	25,208	1,869	6,226	5,733	3,449	4,903	430	2,411	187
1949	23,089	1,937	5,512	5,540	3,146	4,284	352	2,165	153
1948	23,479	1,838	5,441	6,387	3,094	4,246	324	2,011	138
1947	24,776	1,815	7,479	6,104	2,788	4,260	274	1,950	106
1946	17,732	1,560	1,714	6,975	1,970	3,536	247	1,645	76
1945	15,878	782	3,577	5,433	1,775	2,843	172	1,204	92
1944	22,478	705	11,211	5,592	1,763	2,059	122	924	102
1943	22,878	1,039	11,219	5,576	2,045	2,019	125	763	92
1942	21,509	2,216	10,616	4,382	1,916	1,530	111	653	85
1941	17,938	3,474	4,409	5,308	2,027	1,962	84	580	94
1940	12,776	3,676	1,368	4,175	1,550	1,417	62	440	87
1939	10,188	3,268	449	3,625	1,286	1,108	25	420	7
1938	10,356	3,263	391	4,037	1,222	1,063	28	352	0

1/ Due to changes in the Unemployment Insurance Laws, this is not a consistent data series.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis.